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GLIMPSES OF ALASKA

A COLLECTION OF VIEWS OF
THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA
AND THE
KLONDIKE DISTRICT.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY VEAZIE WILSON.

COMPILED BY MISS ESTHER LYONS.

CHICAGO:
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,

1897.

NW
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Mrs. ESTHER LYONS, the American Actress and one of the first white women
to cross the Chilkoot Pass and penetrate the interior of Alaska.

MR. VE
ALAS
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MR. VEAZIE WILSON, PROPHET AND EXPLORER OF
ALASKA. All views in book are from actual photo-
graphs taken by him on his trip in 1894. These are
the first and only views of the interior.

175380



A GOOD HEAD. The head of this moose measures six
feet between the tips of antlers. It was shot
by Mr. Wilson in 1894.





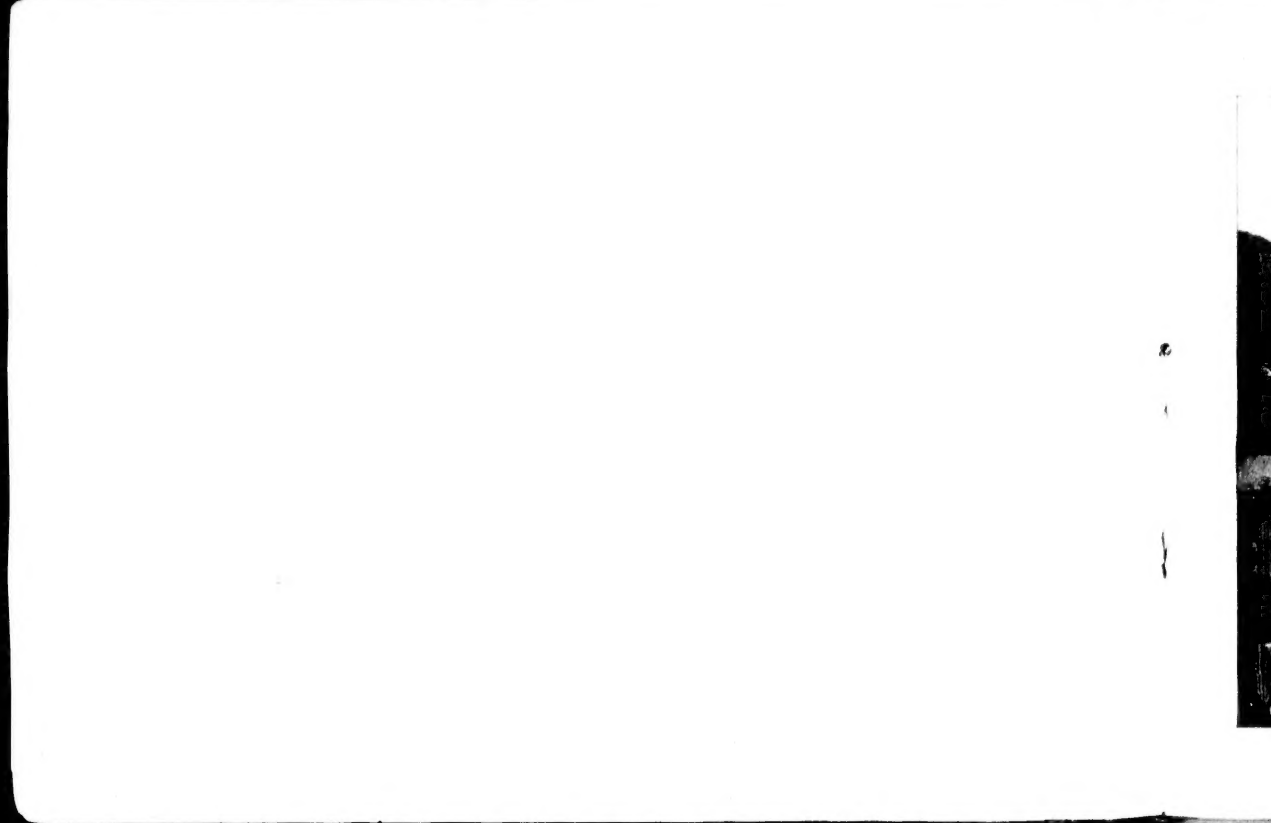
140. COPYRIGHT 1895, BY YEAZIE WILSON.

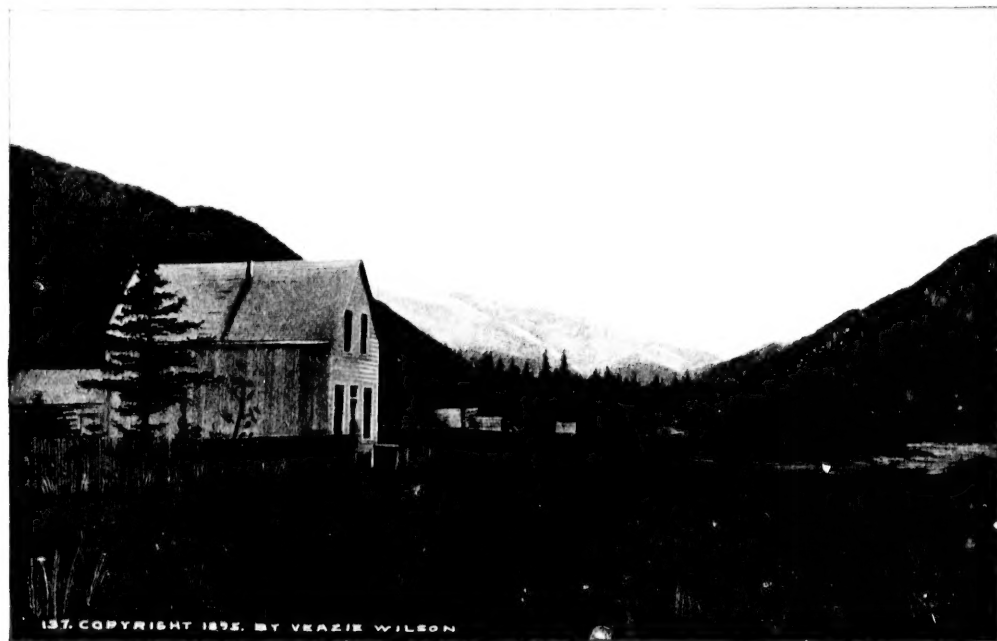
JUNEAU FROM THE DOCKS. Photographed May 1, 1894. The gateway and metropolis of the great Northwest,
80 miles from Seattle. Five days' journey. Scenery in vicinity varied and well worth seeing.





TREADWELL MINE. Two miles from Juneau, on Douglas Island. Largest quartz mill in the world.
Ore low grade, but free milling. Net profits for year 1914, \$120,048.86.





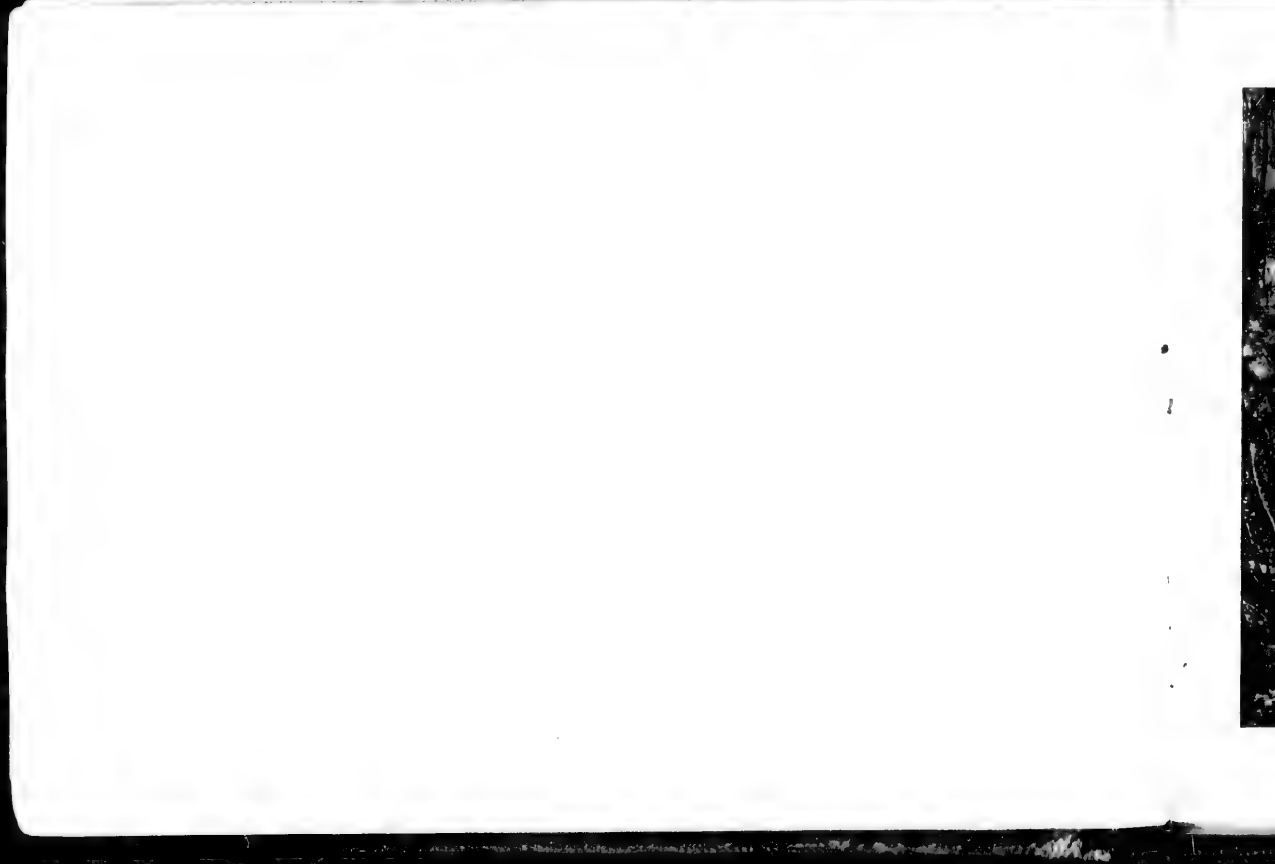
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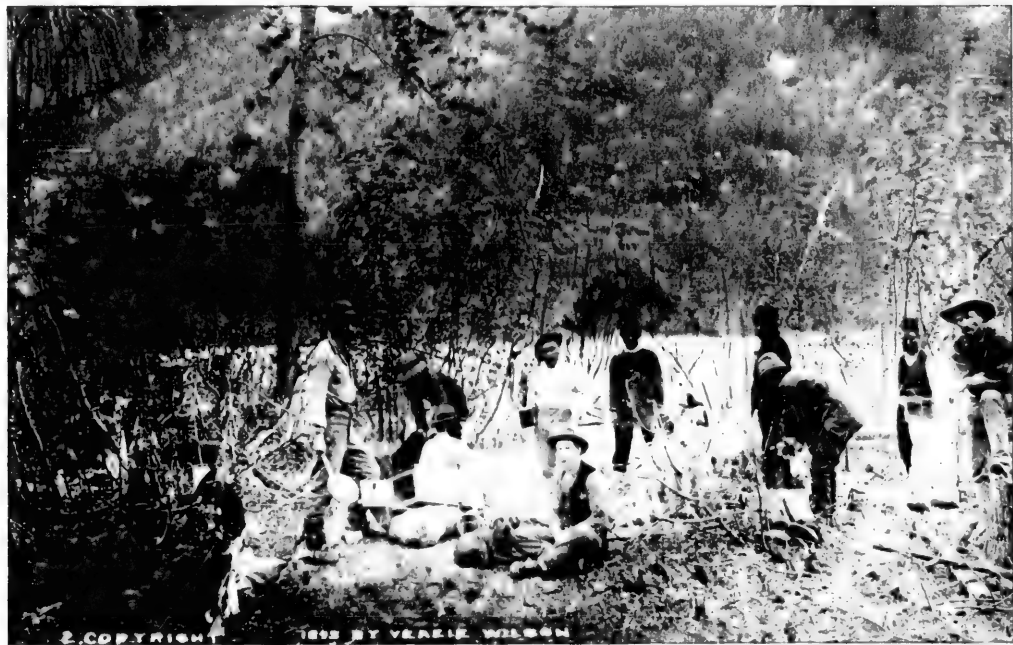
HEALY AND WILSON'S STORE AT DYE. Up Lynn Canal, one hundred miles from Juneau.



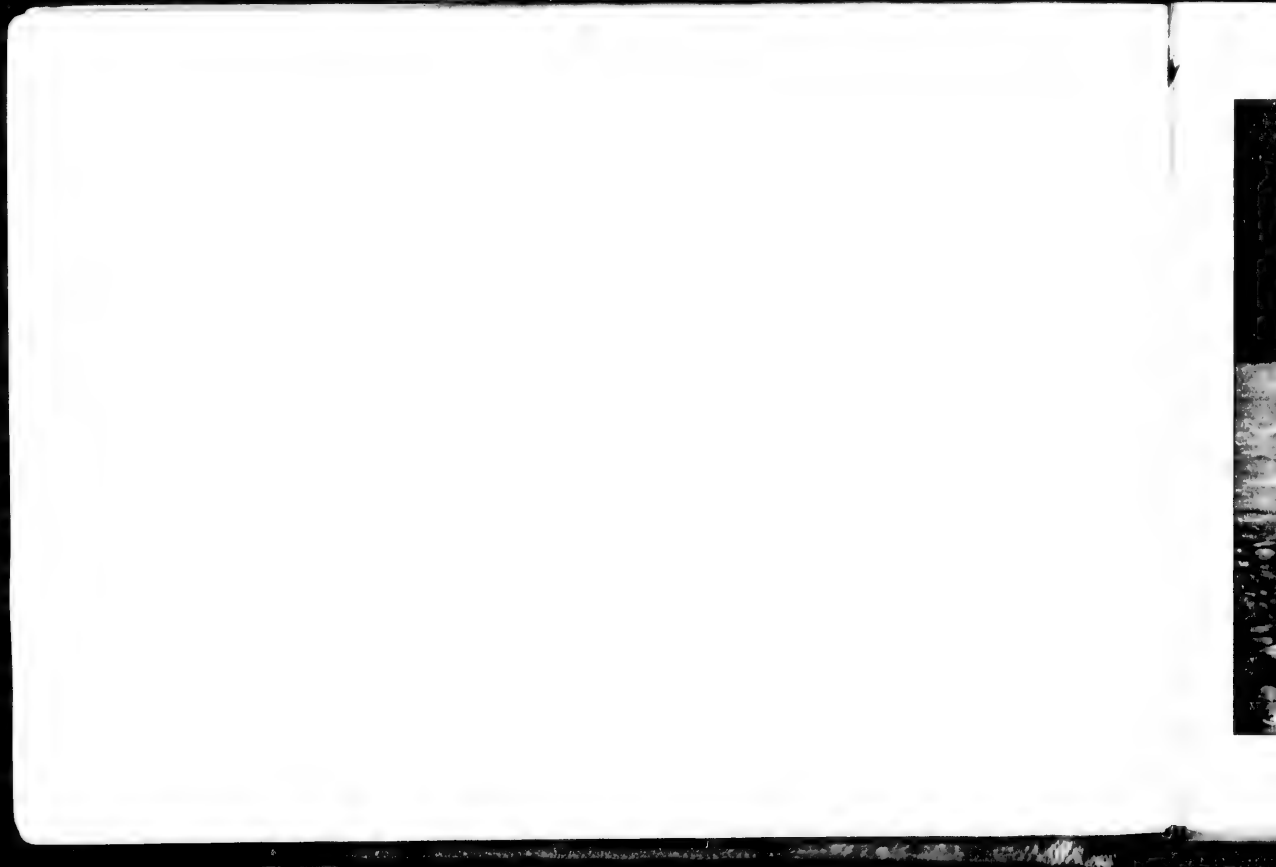


MR. WILSON, PARTY, AND PACKERS READY TO START FROM DYLEA



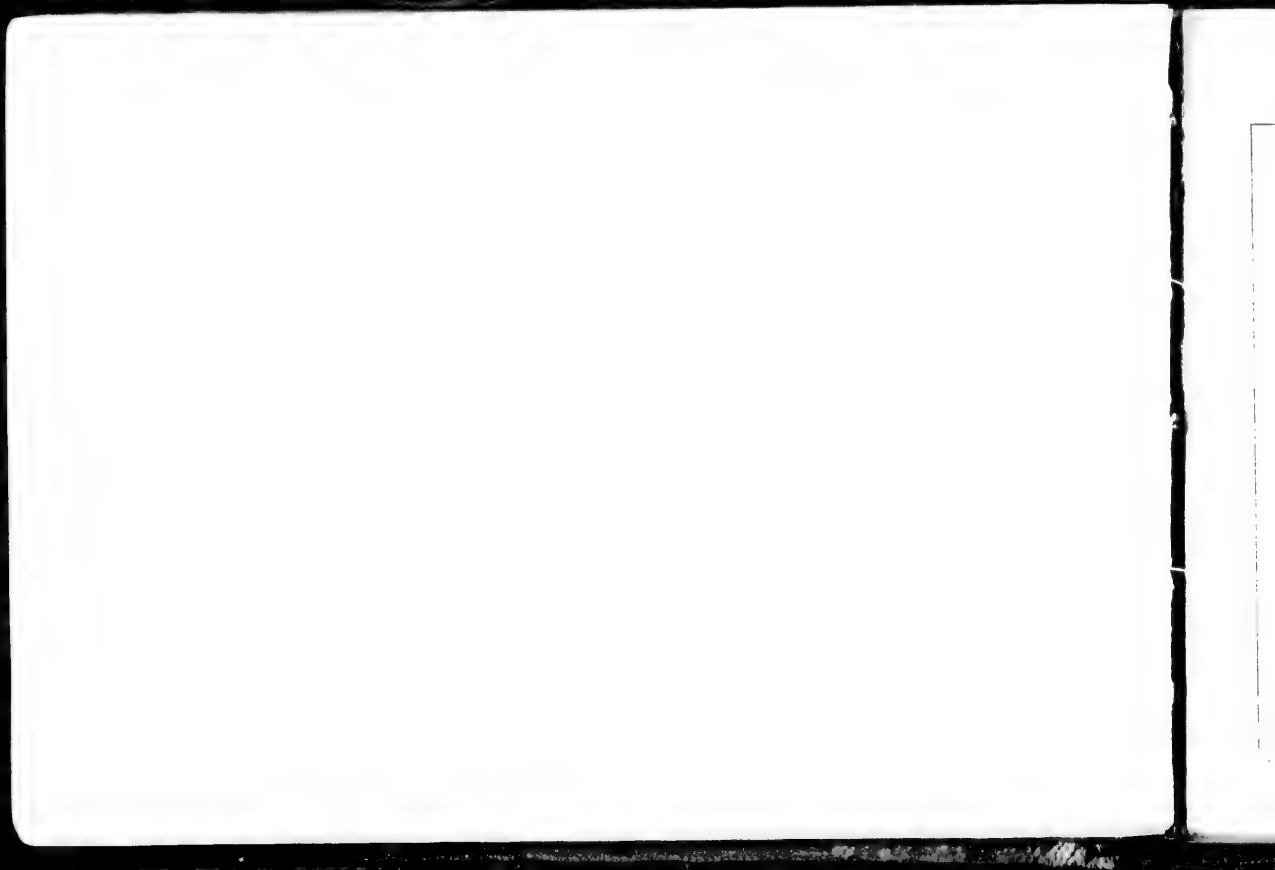


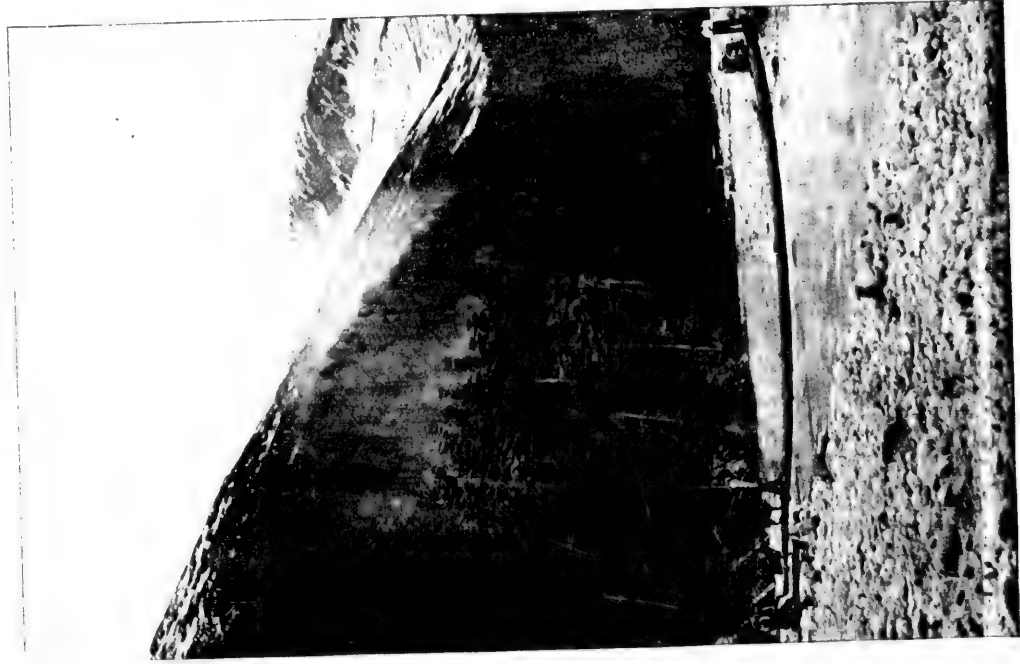
FIRST LUNCH OUT. Five miles from Dyea, at the mouth of Dyea Canyon.



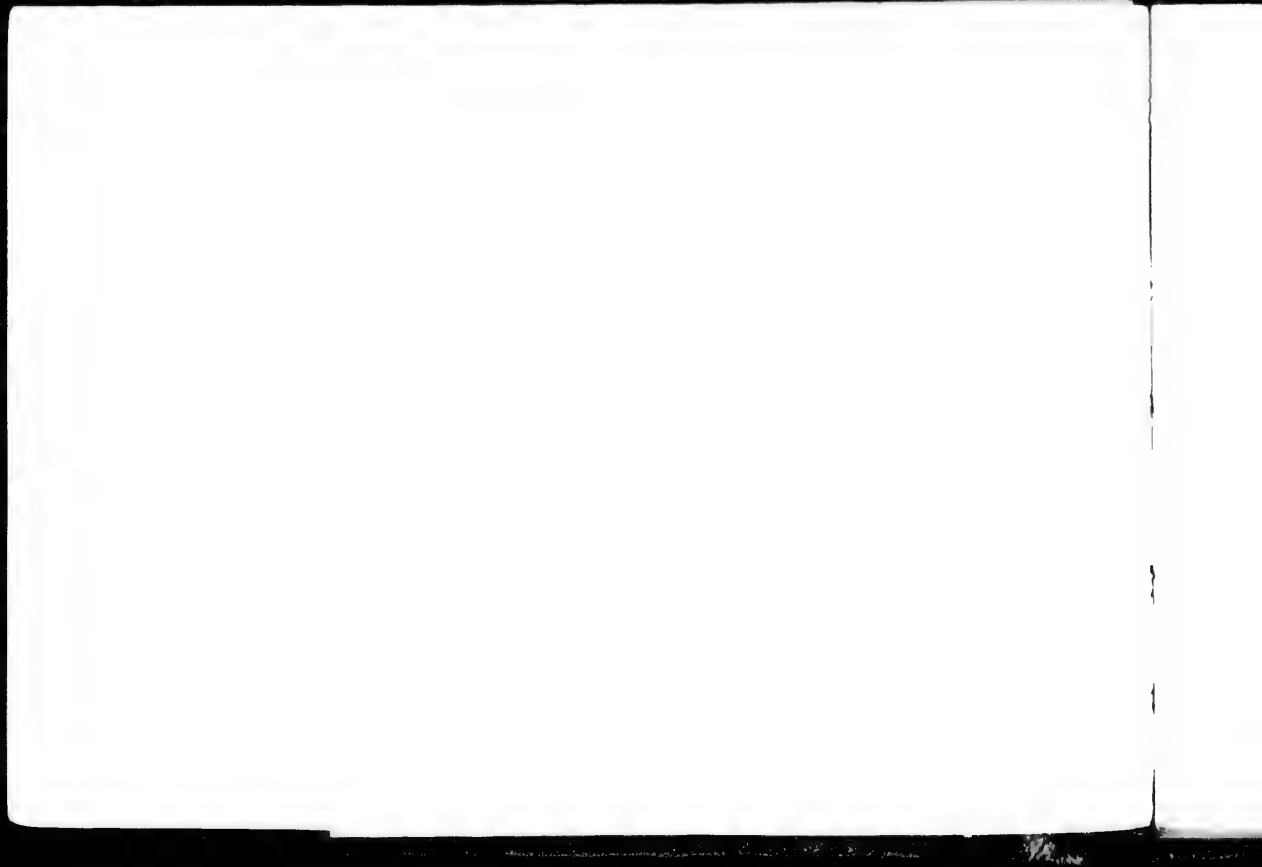


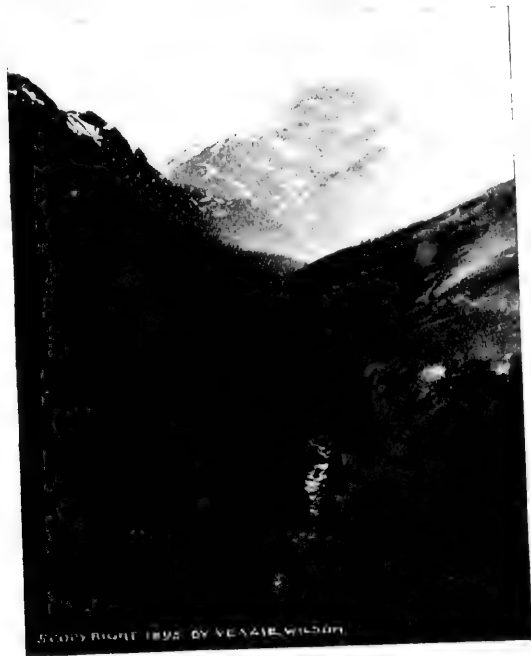
CANOEING UP DYER RIVER





CROSSING DYEA CANYON — Dyea Canyon is two miles long, fifty feet wide.
A boat can not go through it.





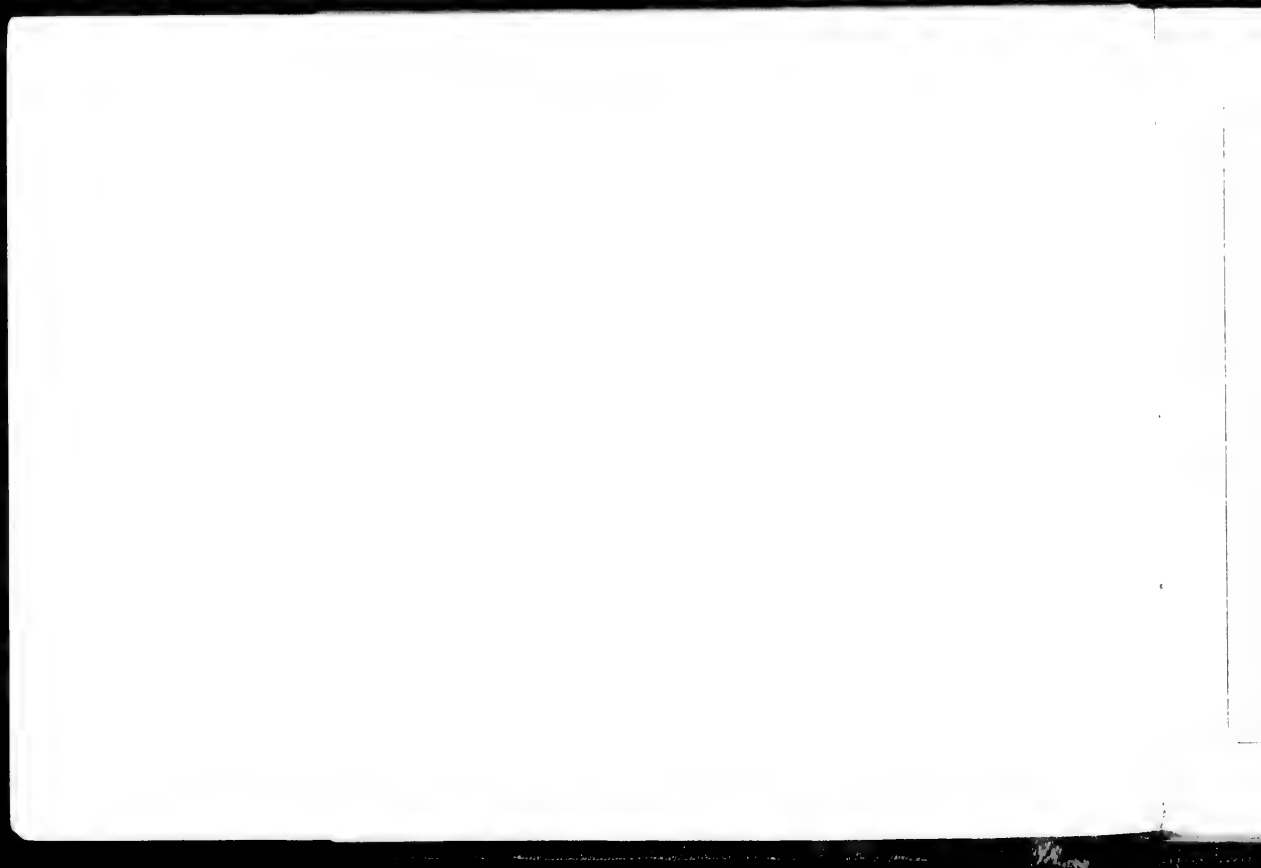
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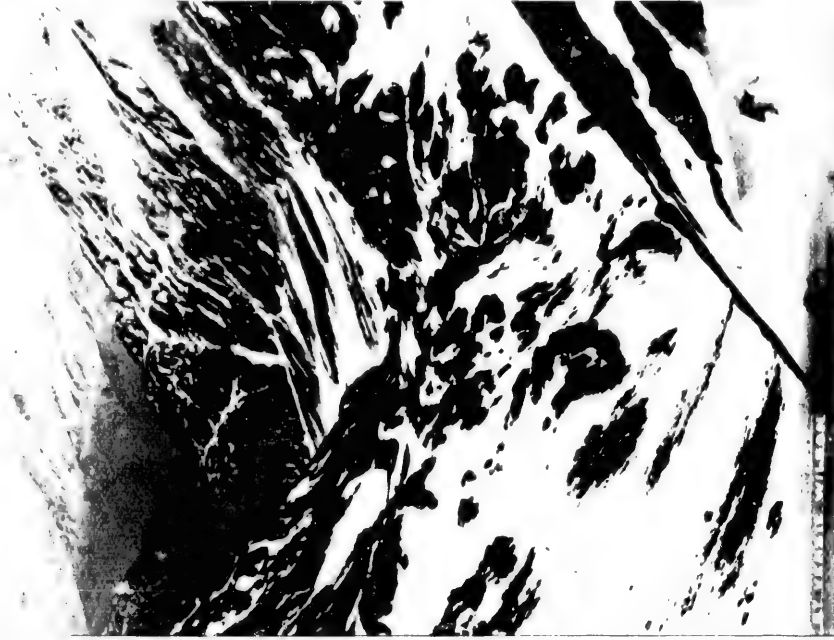
GOVIA RIVER CANYON The camping place beyond the canyon is a settlement of some three miles long, known as Pleasant Camp.



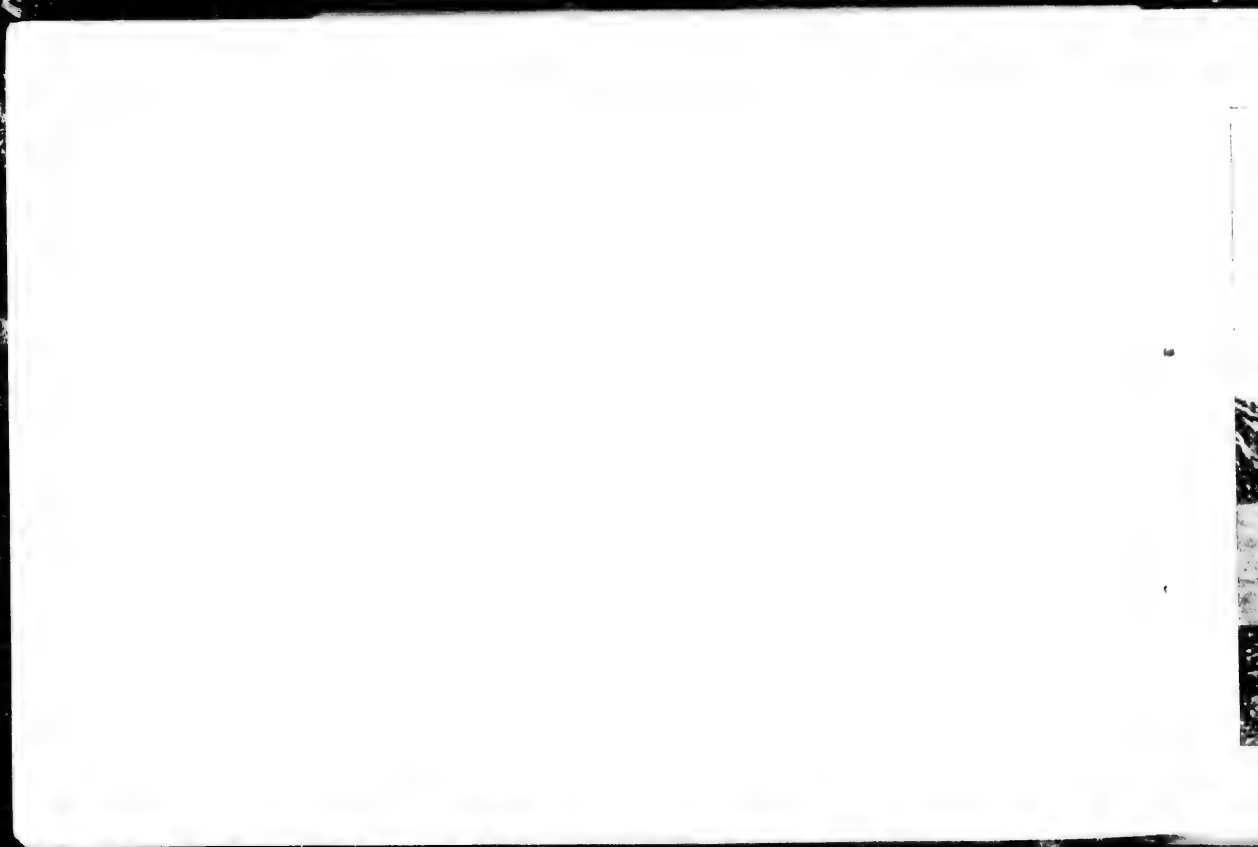


ENTRANCE TO CHILKOOT PASS OR STONE HOUSE. A Scotchman can cross the pass itself with one hundred pounds on his back in three hours. The average tourist is better not attempt it.





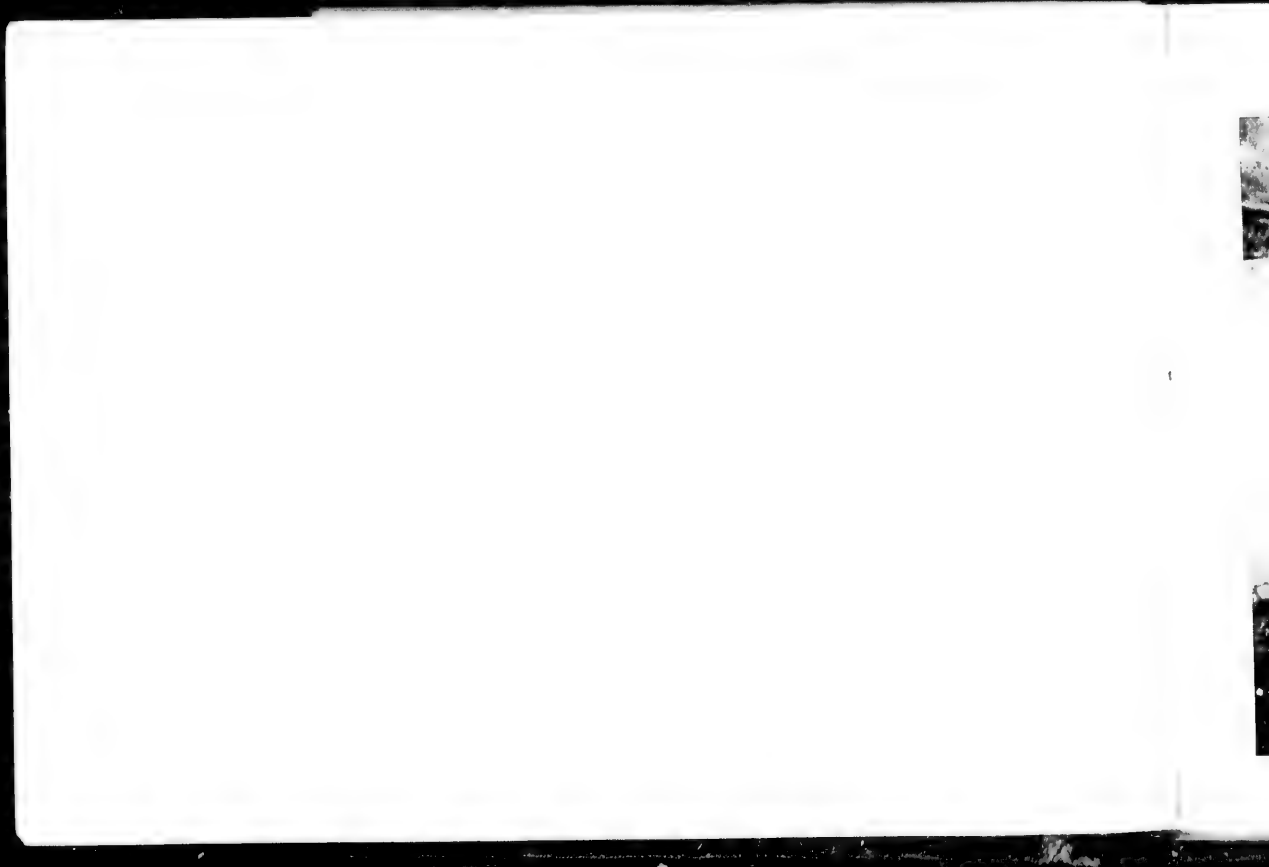
THE SUMMIT AT CHILKOOT. Thirteen miles from Dege. The
area is one of most complete desolation.





CAMP SITE AT LAKE LINDEMAN, H. C. 1908.

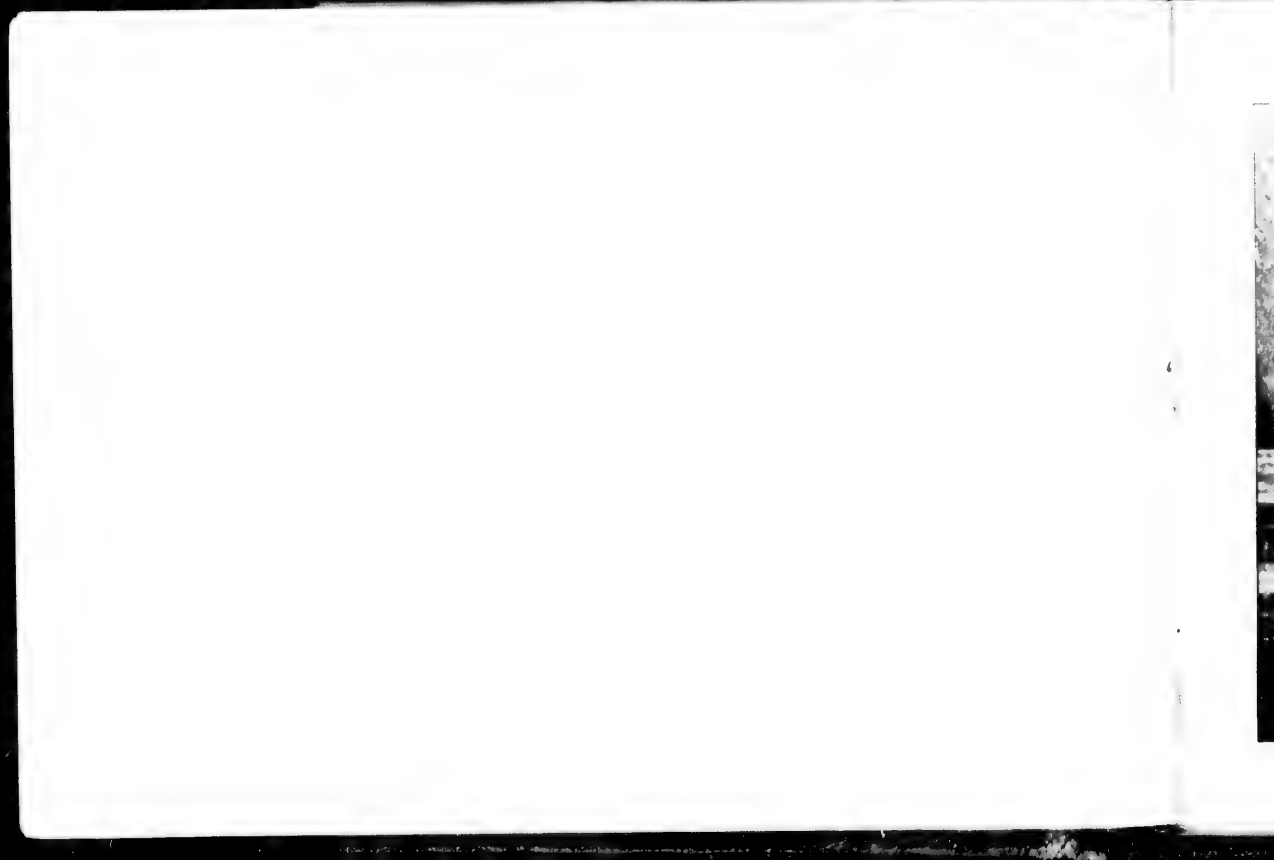
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WATER DIVISION.





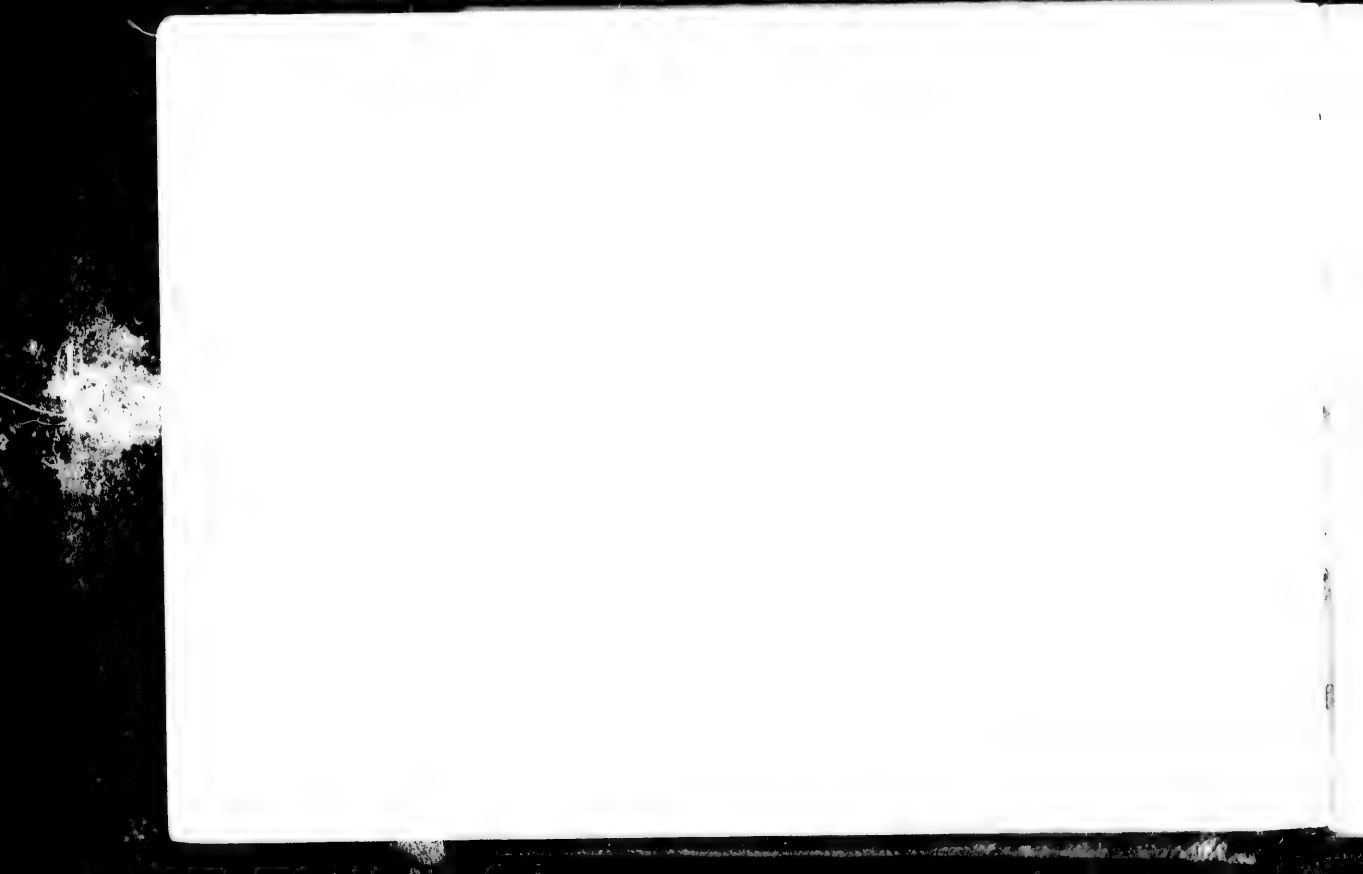
7. COPYRIGHT 1935. ST. VERZIE WILSON

START OF RAFT ON LAKE LINDERMAN. PHOTO BY ST. VERZIE WILSON. 1935. THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY





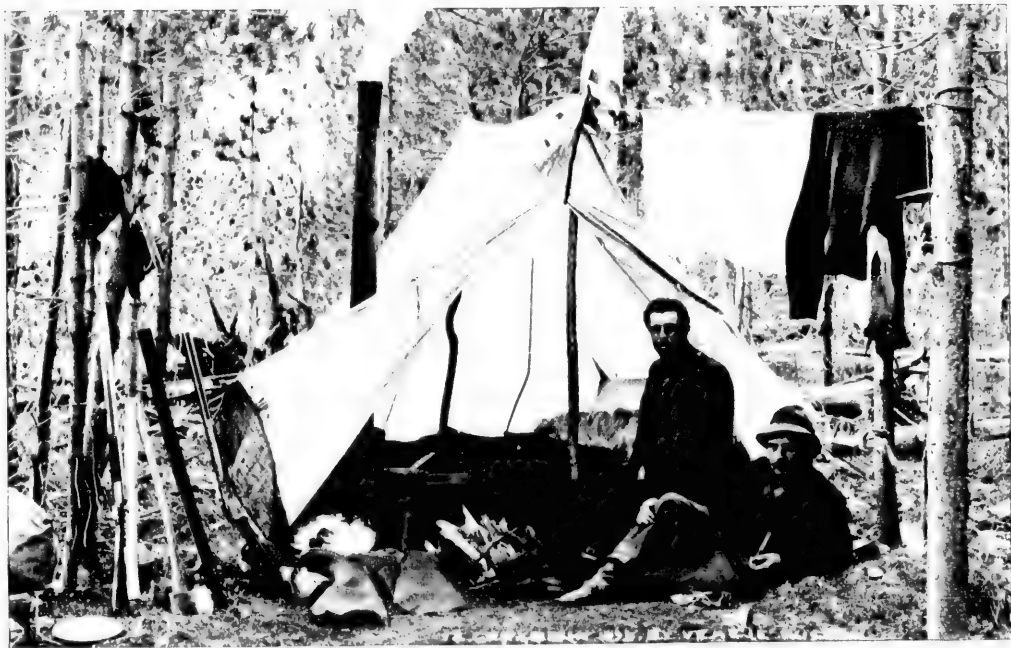
CAUGHT IN THE ICE ON LAKE LINDERMAN Lake Linderman is six miles long and one mile wide. Ops is up from May 1st to June 1st.





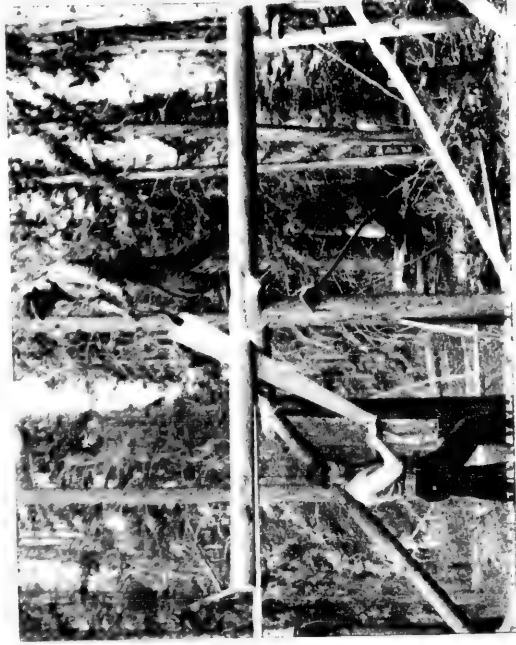
PORTAGE AT THE HEAD OF LAKE BENNETT. For this half mile the boat has to be moved by rollers.
There are always many rollers to be had in the country, but they are not always available.



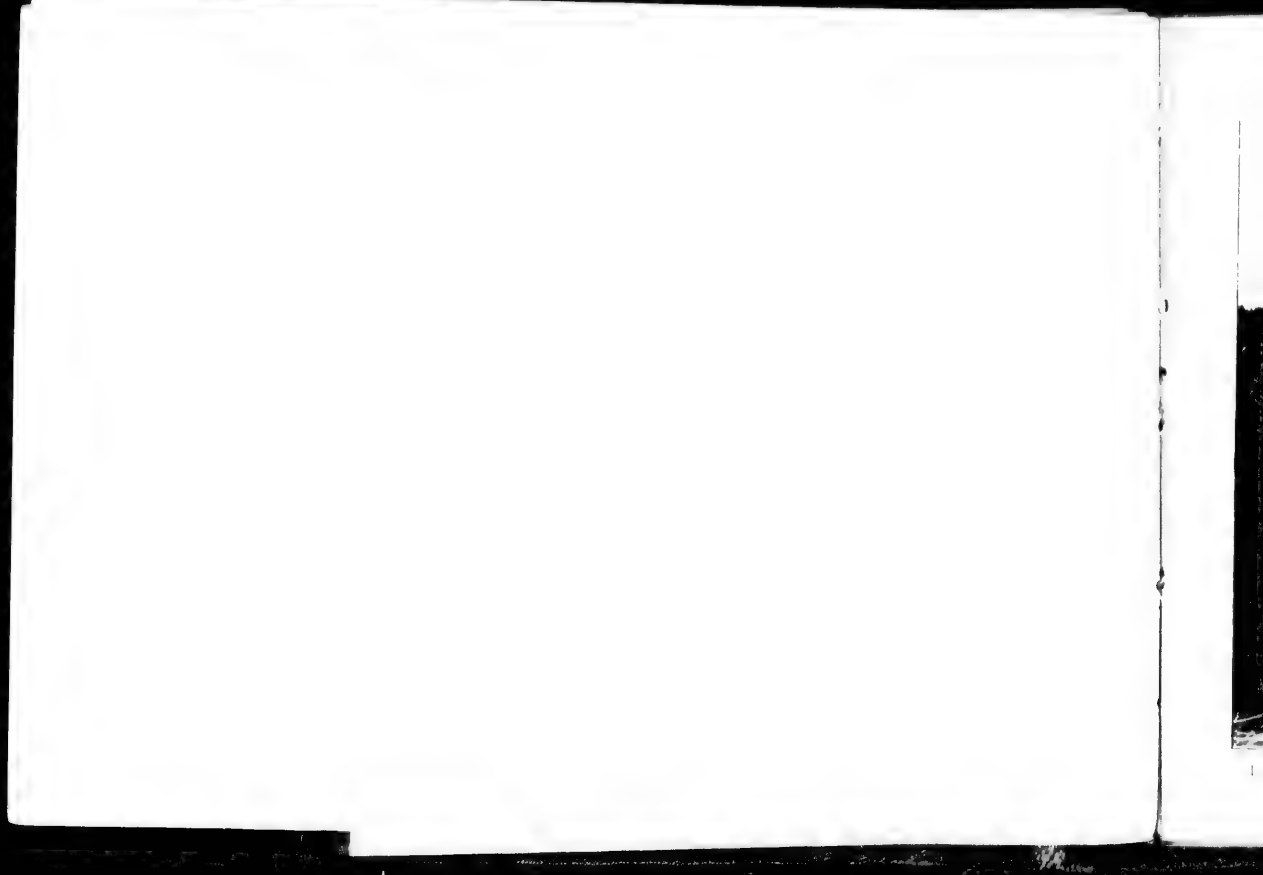


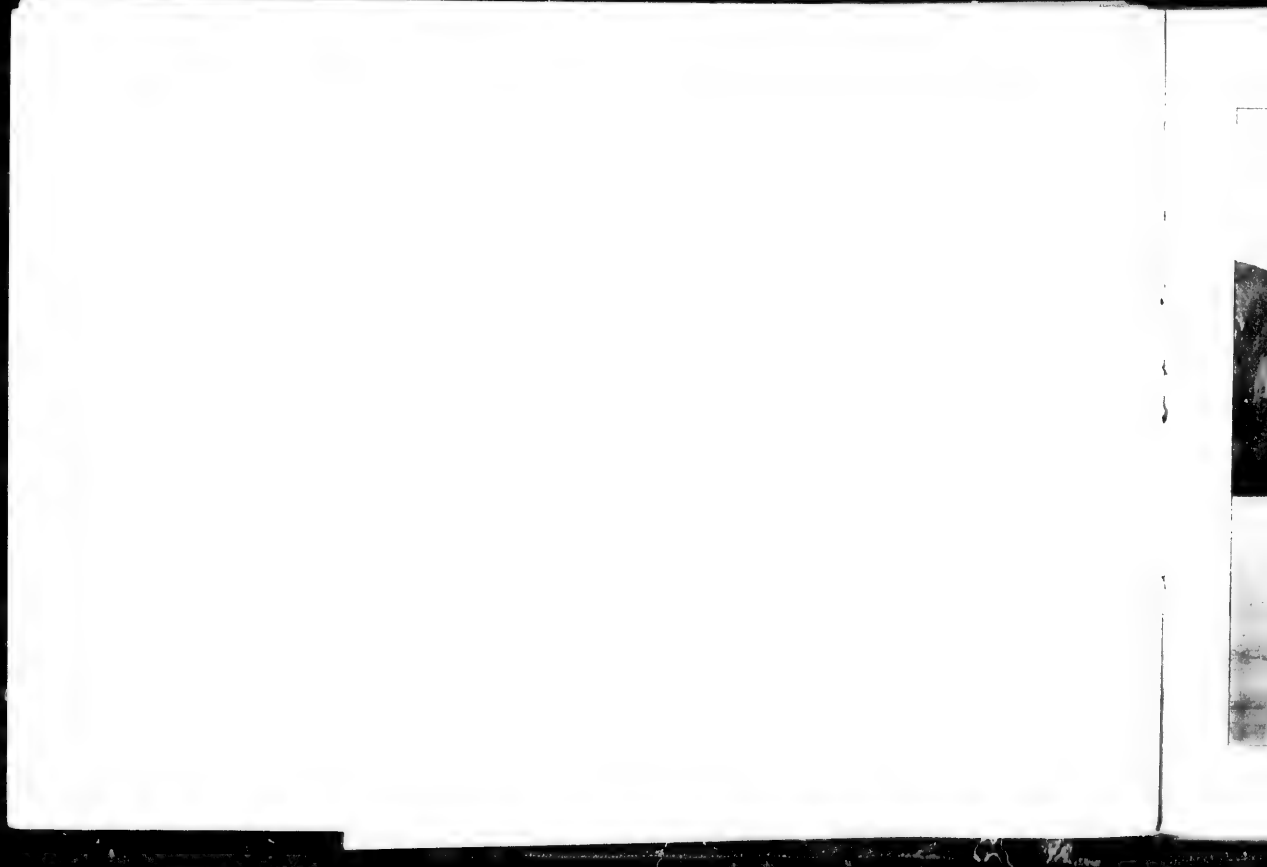
CAMP LIFE AT LAKE BENNETT WHILE BUILDING THE BOAT





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





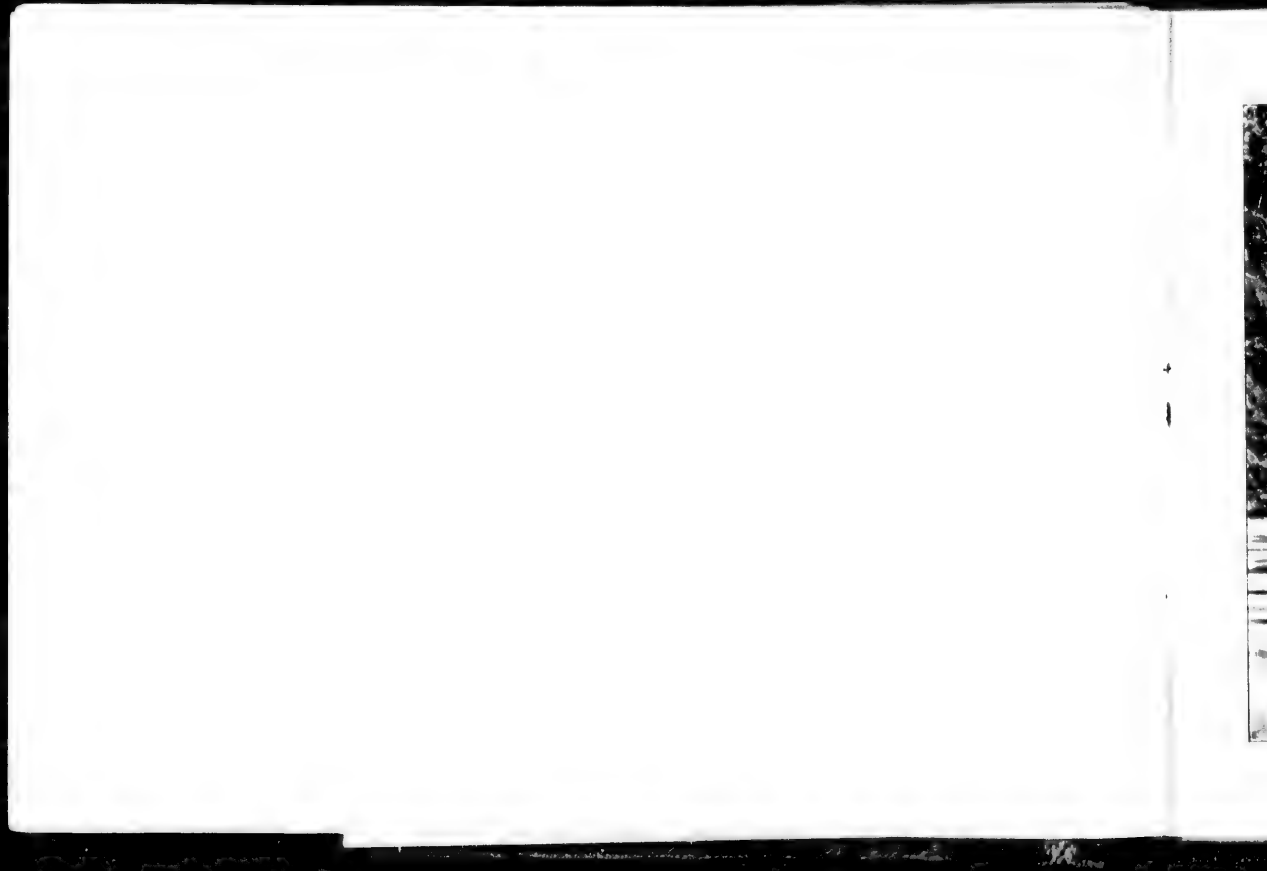


WINDY ARM. Looking from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, across the Sound, toward the mountains of the Yukon Delta.



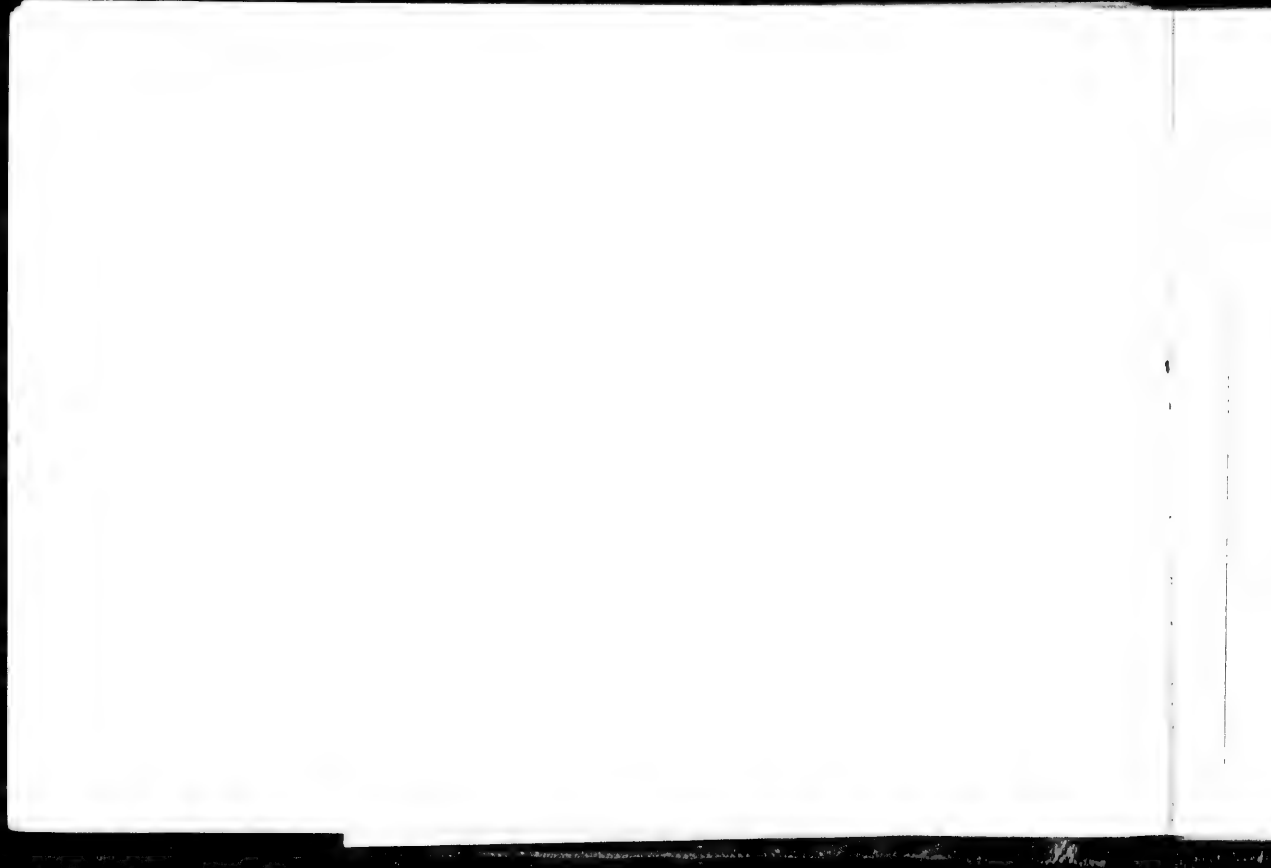


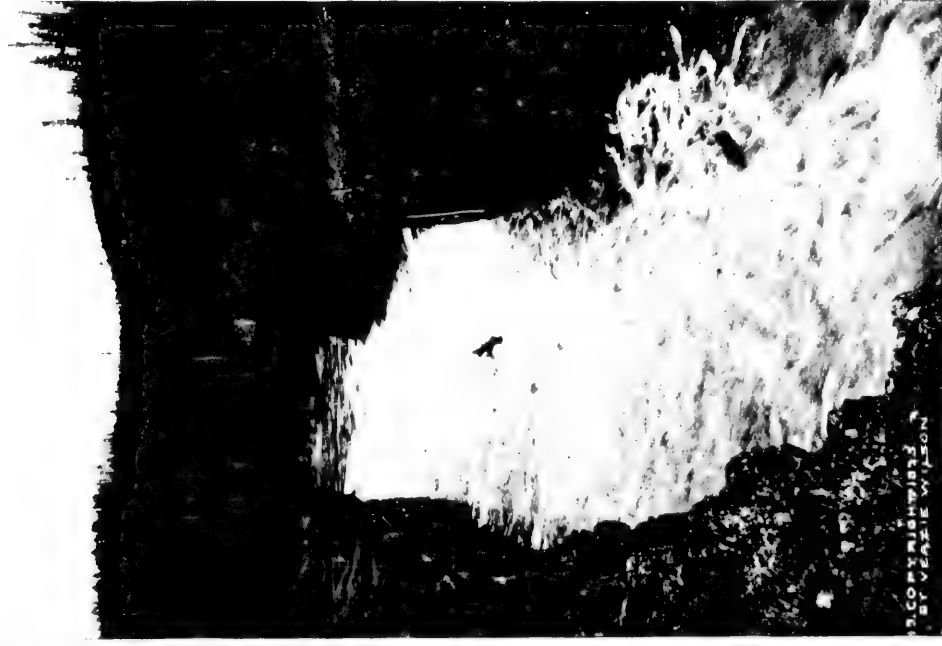
WRECKED AT WINDY ARM. Few have ever crossed Windy Arm with a boat. The vessel was wrecked here.





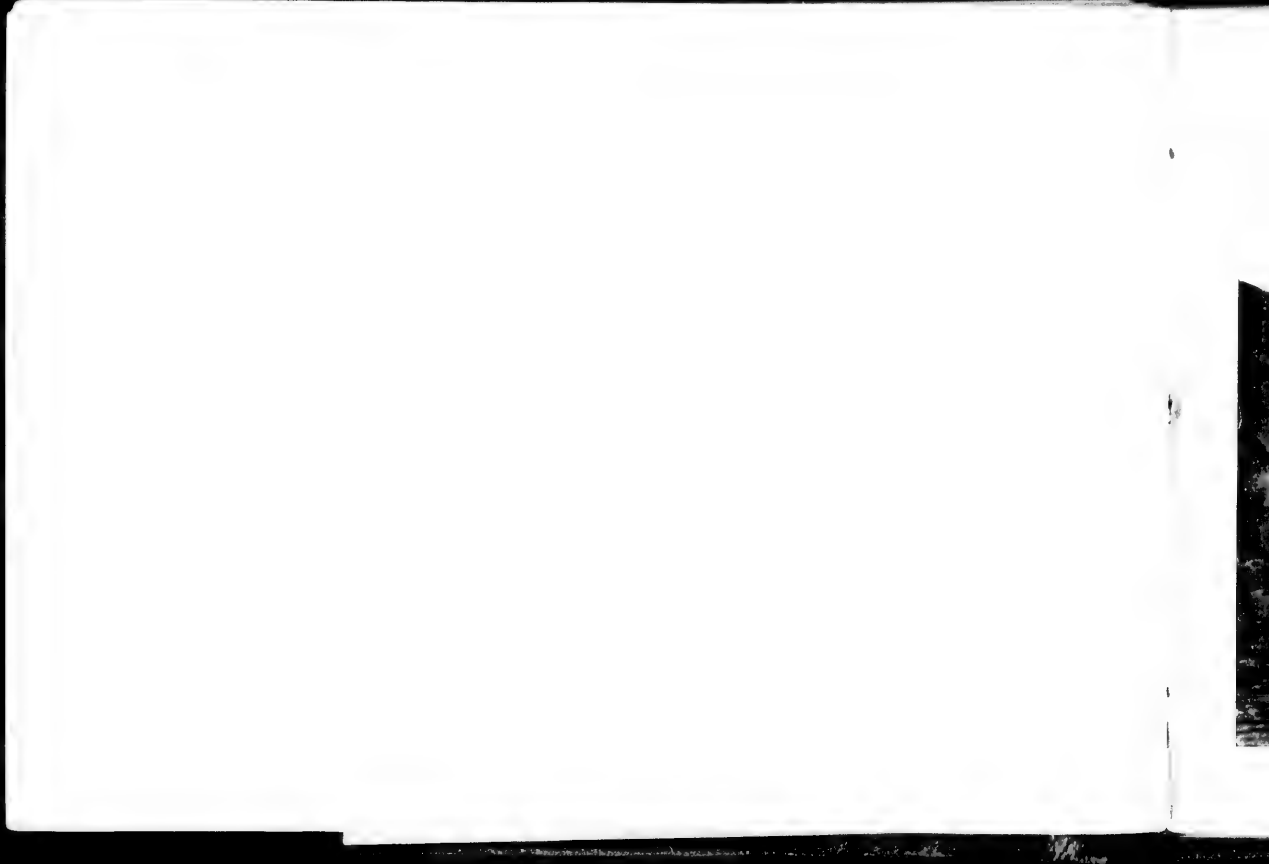
ENTRANCE TO GRAND CANYON. Canyon above mouth of river is one hundred feet wide. Above canyon is high plateau, one hundred feet higher than the canyon.

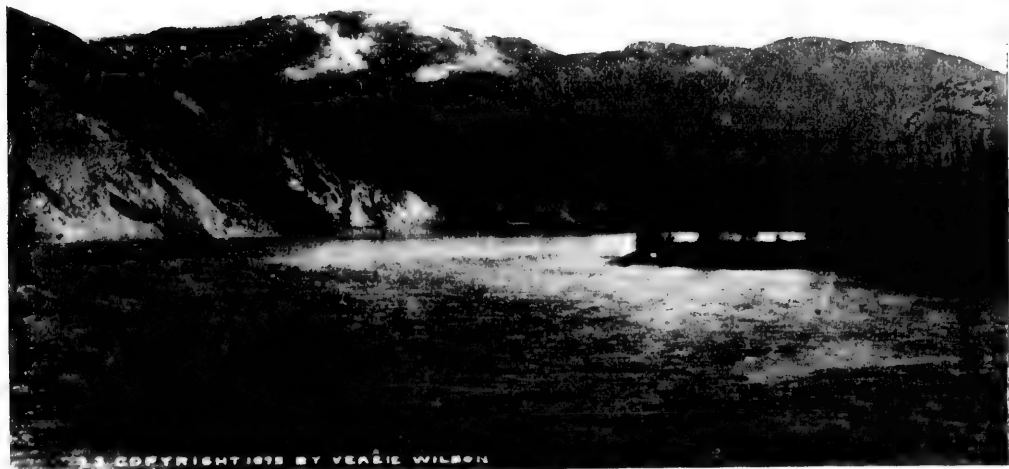




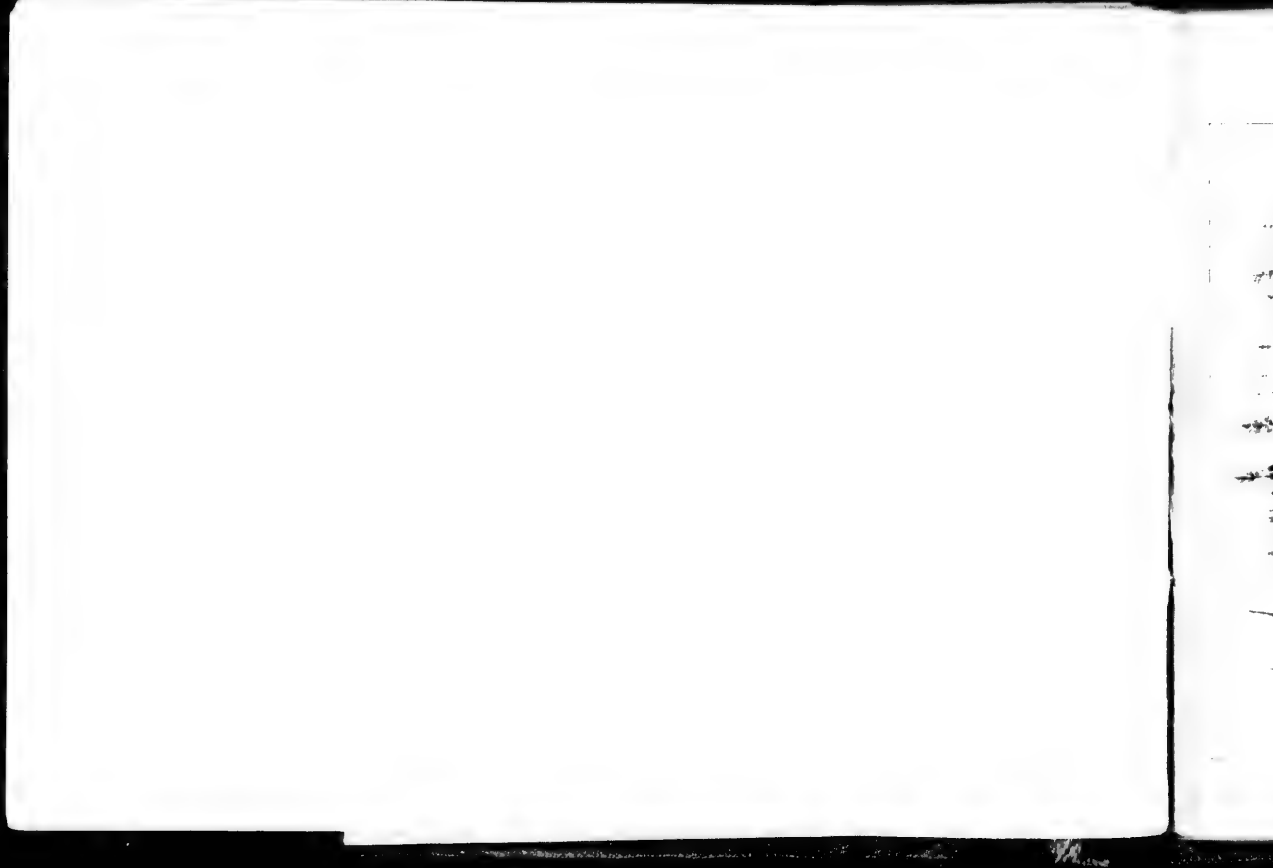
13 COPY 11/15/1933
BY VEEBIE WILSON

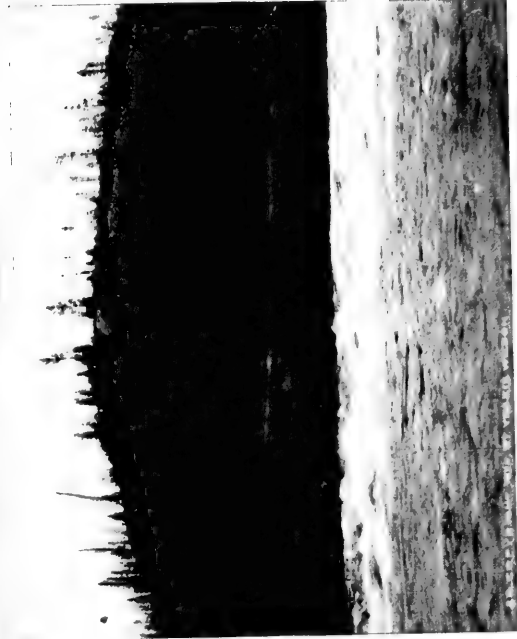
SHOOTING GRAND CANYON. This boat made three-quarters of a mile in two minutes and twenty seconds. Experience exciting and never to be forgotten.





HEAD OF WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. About two miles below the Grand or Miles Canyon.
Here the country shows great evidence of the glacial period.

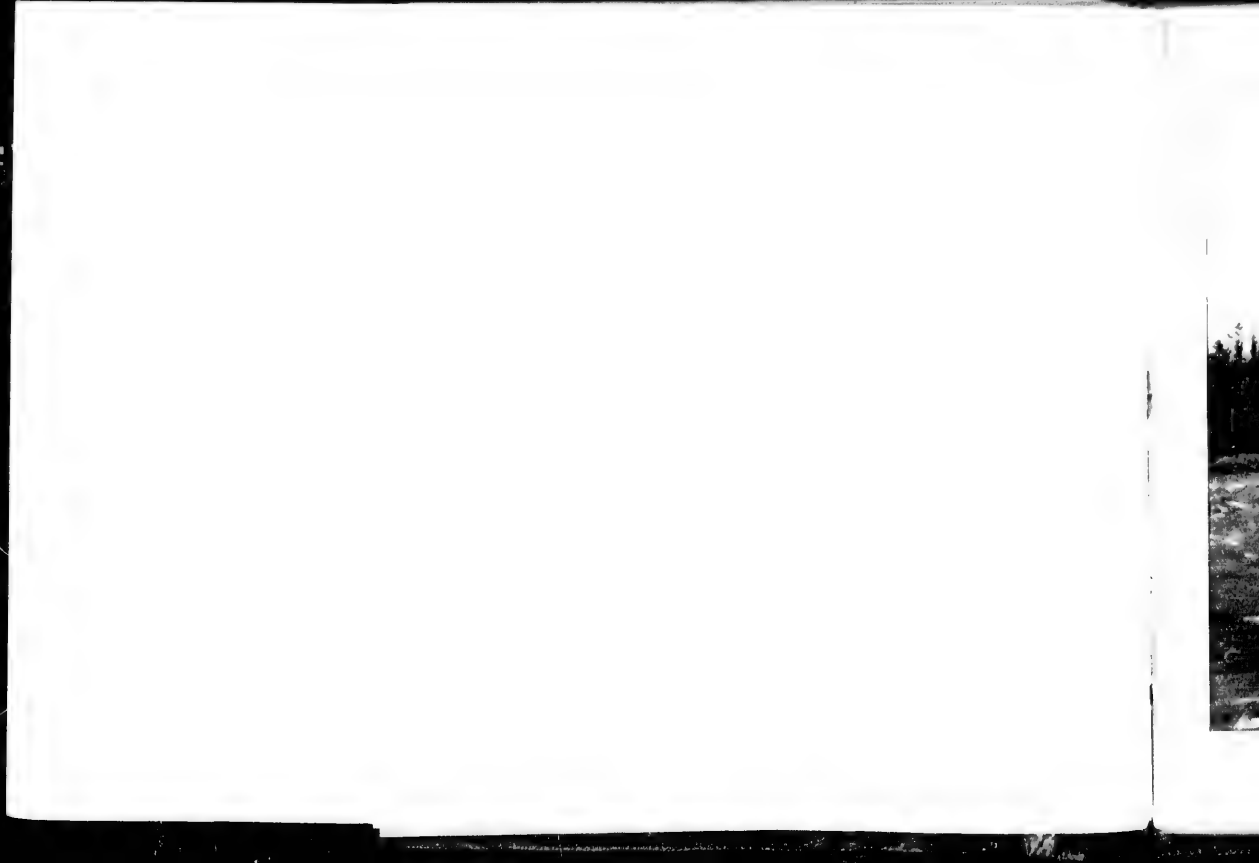




WHITE HORSE RAPIDS Very dangerous, full of rapids
and broken boulders



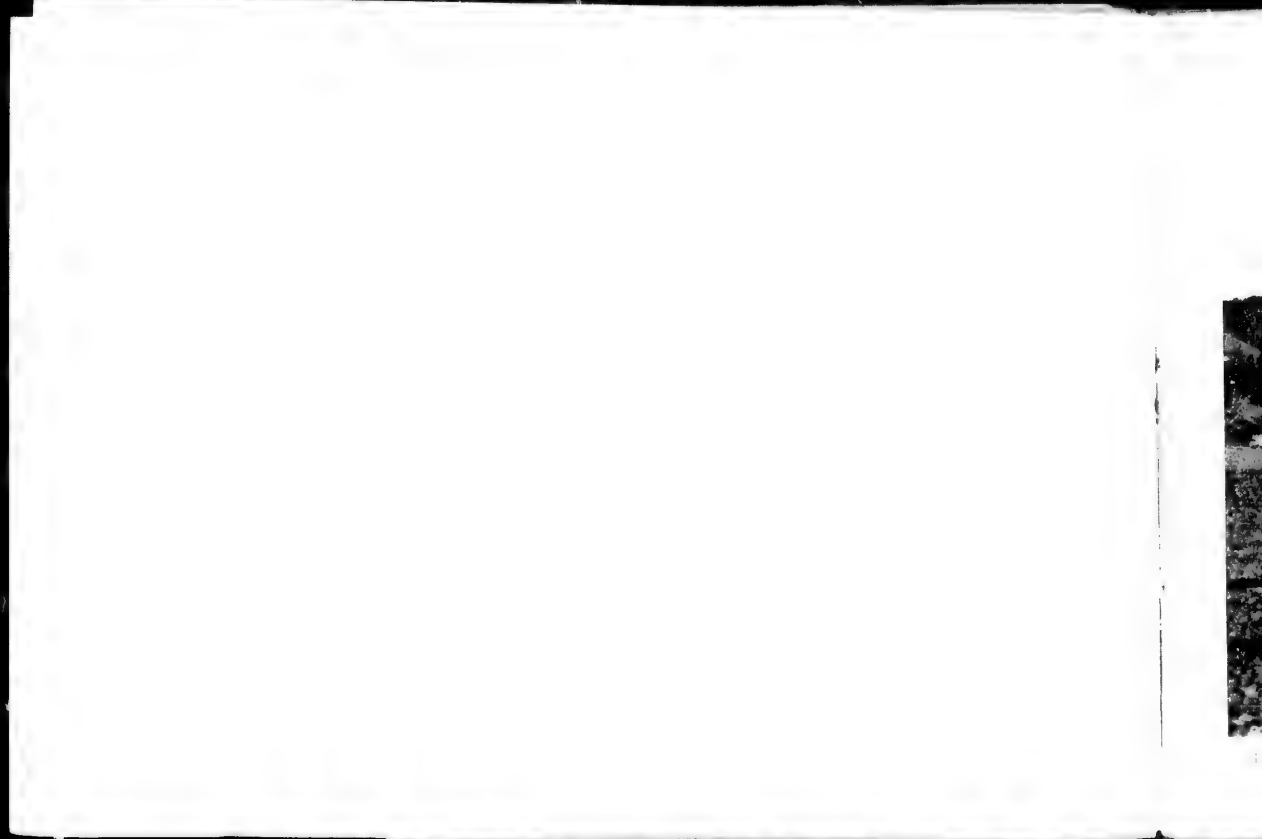
STICK-GLACIER POST George McCormack
Fifteen miles above Five Finger Rapids





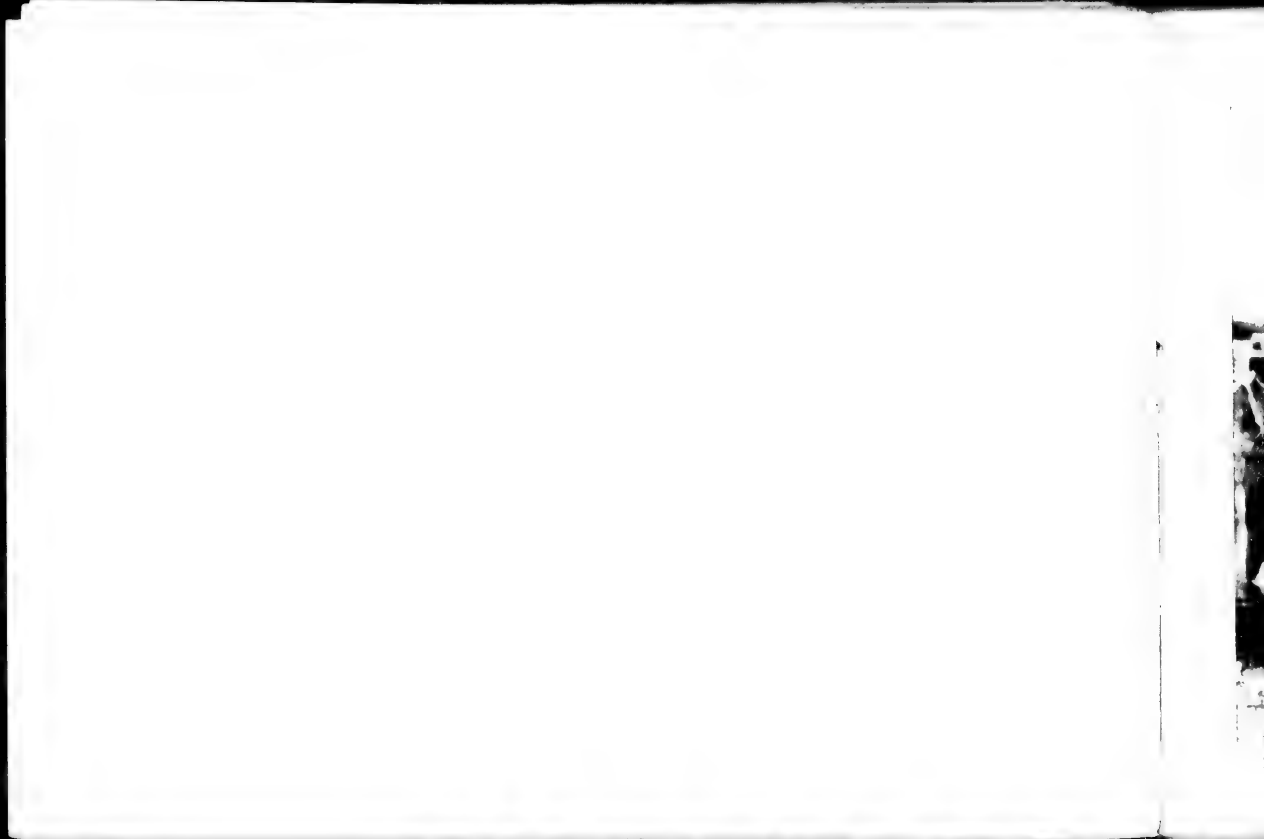
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LOOKING DOWN WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. Toward the left, the river flows down the rapids, and then turns to the right. These three rapids can never be made navigable for river steamers.



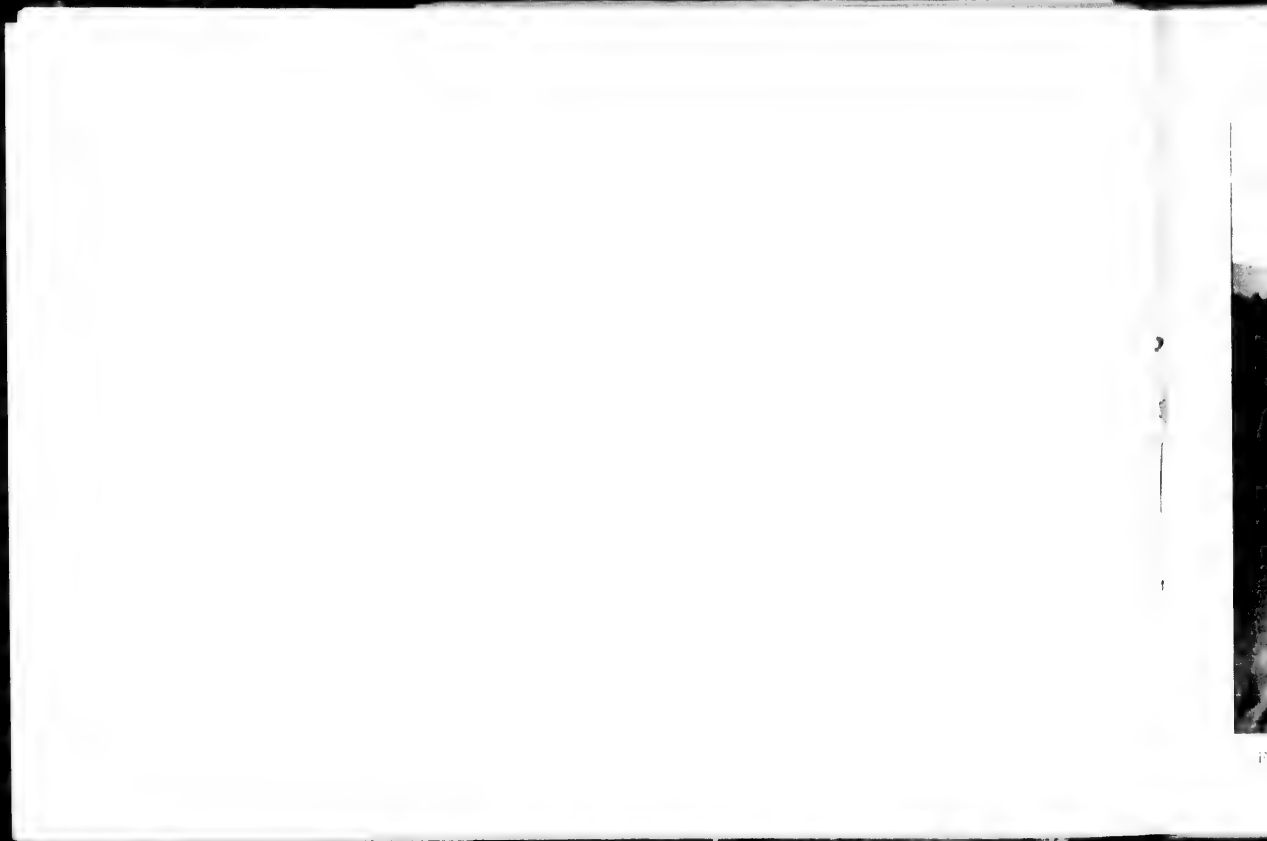


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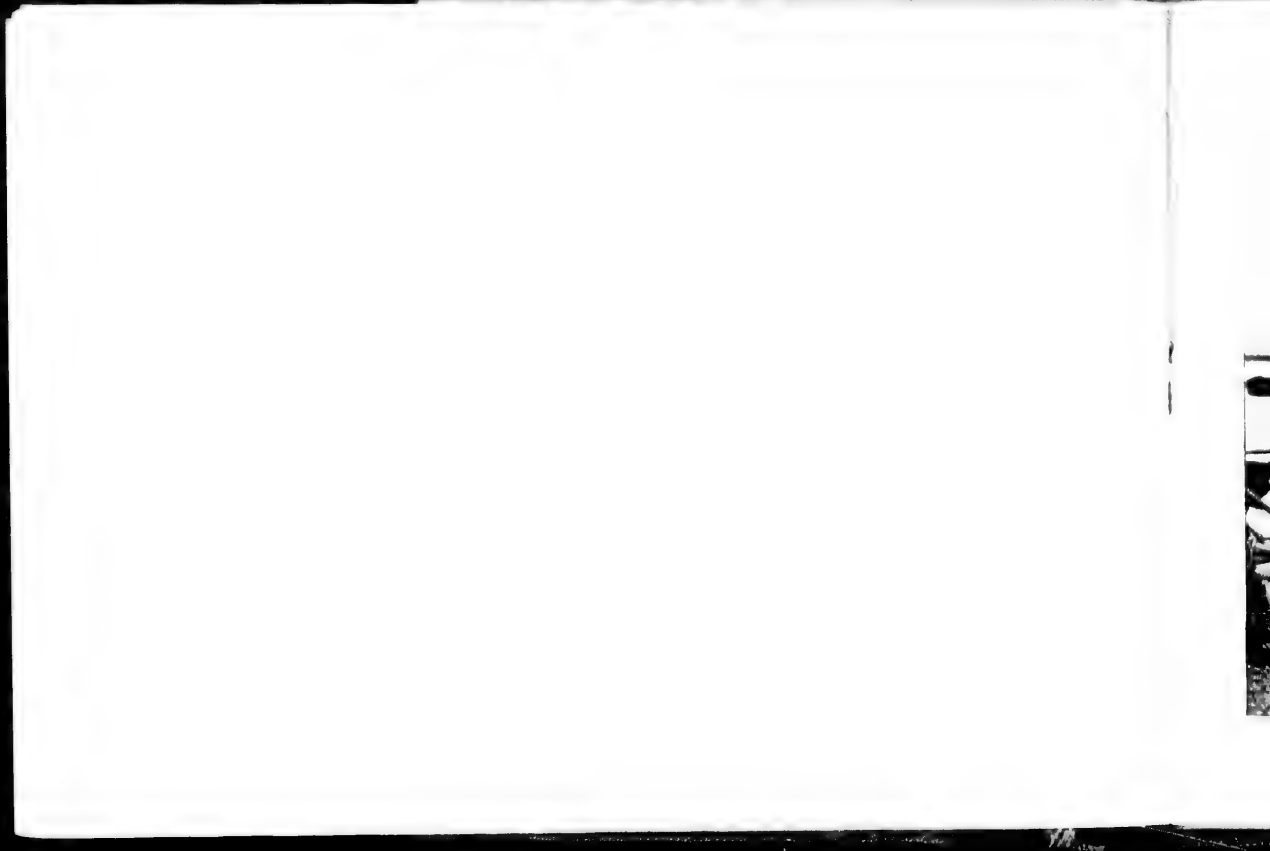


TRADING SCENE WITH STICK INDIANS ON LAKE LEYBOLD, T. A. S. 1890. (Facing the Upper
Yukon Indians. They claim to be "All same as Black Man" (The same as the
Indians)



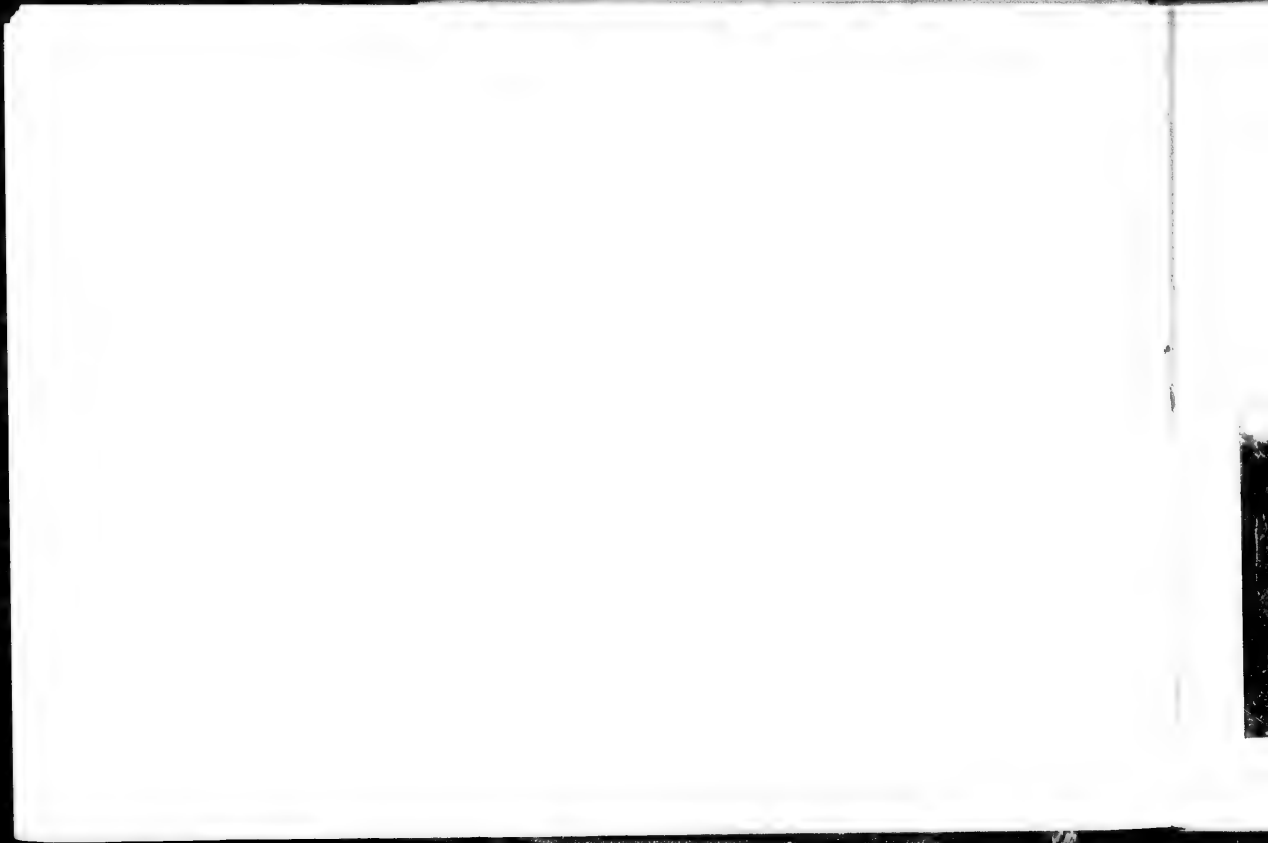


FIVE FINGER RAPIDS. The water here is so turbulent that it is impossible to swim across. The rocks are so large that they are visible from the air.



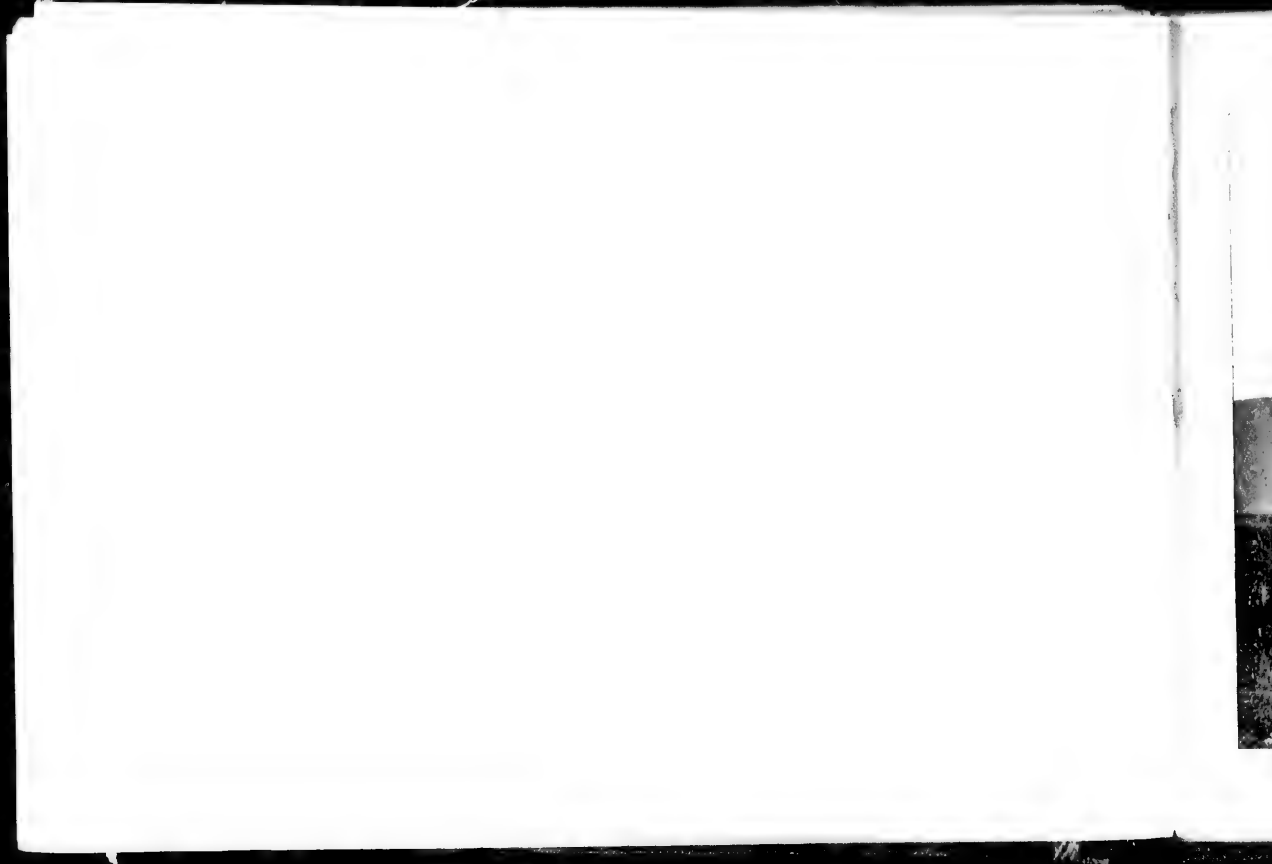


GROUP OF PELLY INDIANS. All these Upper River Indians dress in a garb of civilization.
They exchange furs and dried fish for tobacco, whiskey, guns, and ammunition.





CHIEF HARNAN'S GRAVE. The Indians are cremationists, but the chiefs and medicine men can choose their burial places, and their graves are generally beautiful and well kept.





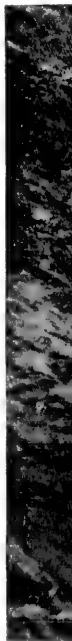
HARPER'S POST, FORT SELKIRK, five hundred and ten miles from Inuvik. This is the confluence of the Pelly and Lewis rivers and the terminus of the Yukon River.



SCEN



SCENE ON THE YUKON — Yukon is the largest river in the world. Seven hundred miles from its mouth it is twenty miles wide. With its tributaries it is navigable two thousand five hundred miles.





29. COPYRIGHT 1986 BY VANCE WILSON

HIGH-CUT BANKS AND MARTIN'S NESTS. These banks are completely obscured by martins when in a certain position from the viewing

30.00

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UPPER RAMPARTS. These begin at the mouth of the Pelley River. This remarkable formation is a perpendicular wall, on the right-hand side, the north bank of the river, 1,000 ft. in height. The wall itself is a low, irregular line of steeply rising mountains.



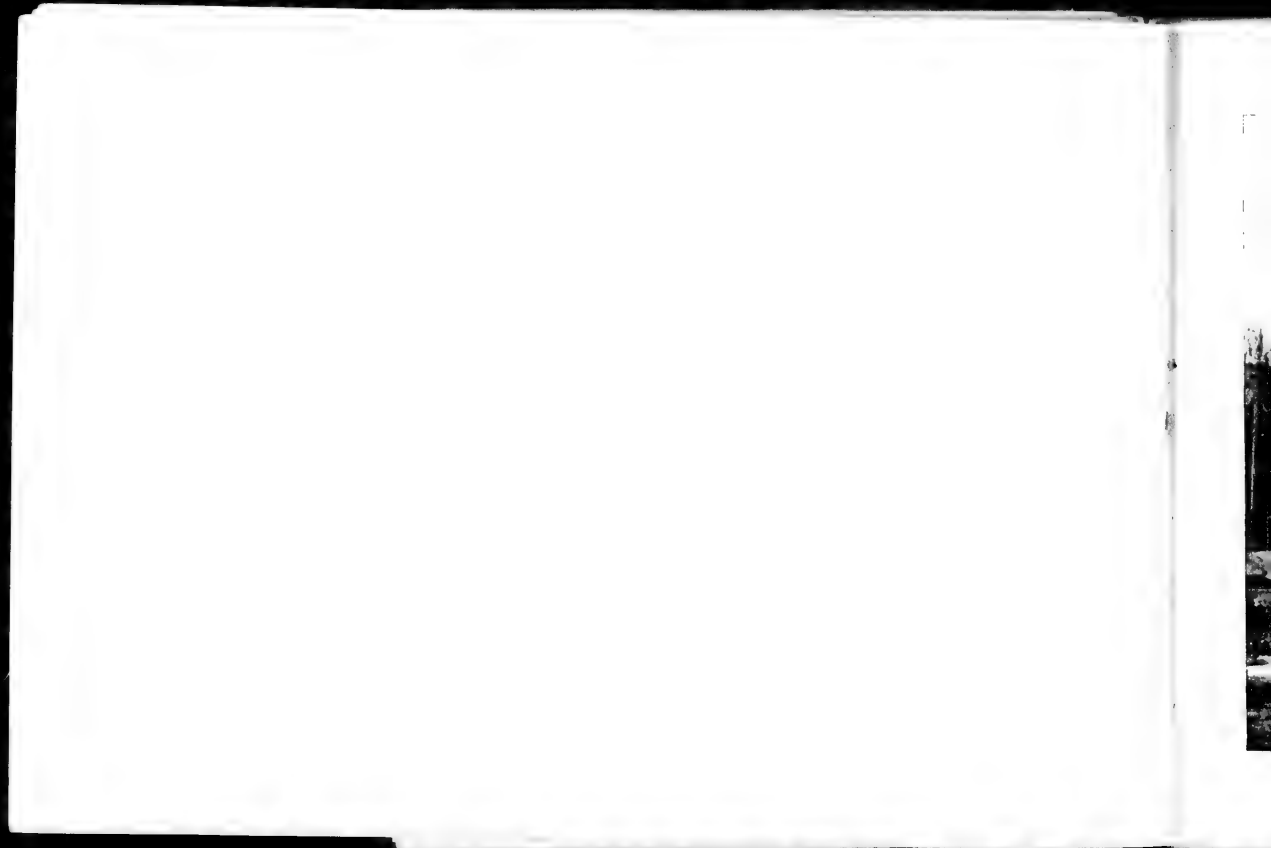


SIXTY-MILE POST This town's claim to fame is that it is sixty miles above Old Fort Reliance. About one hundred hunters usually winter here.



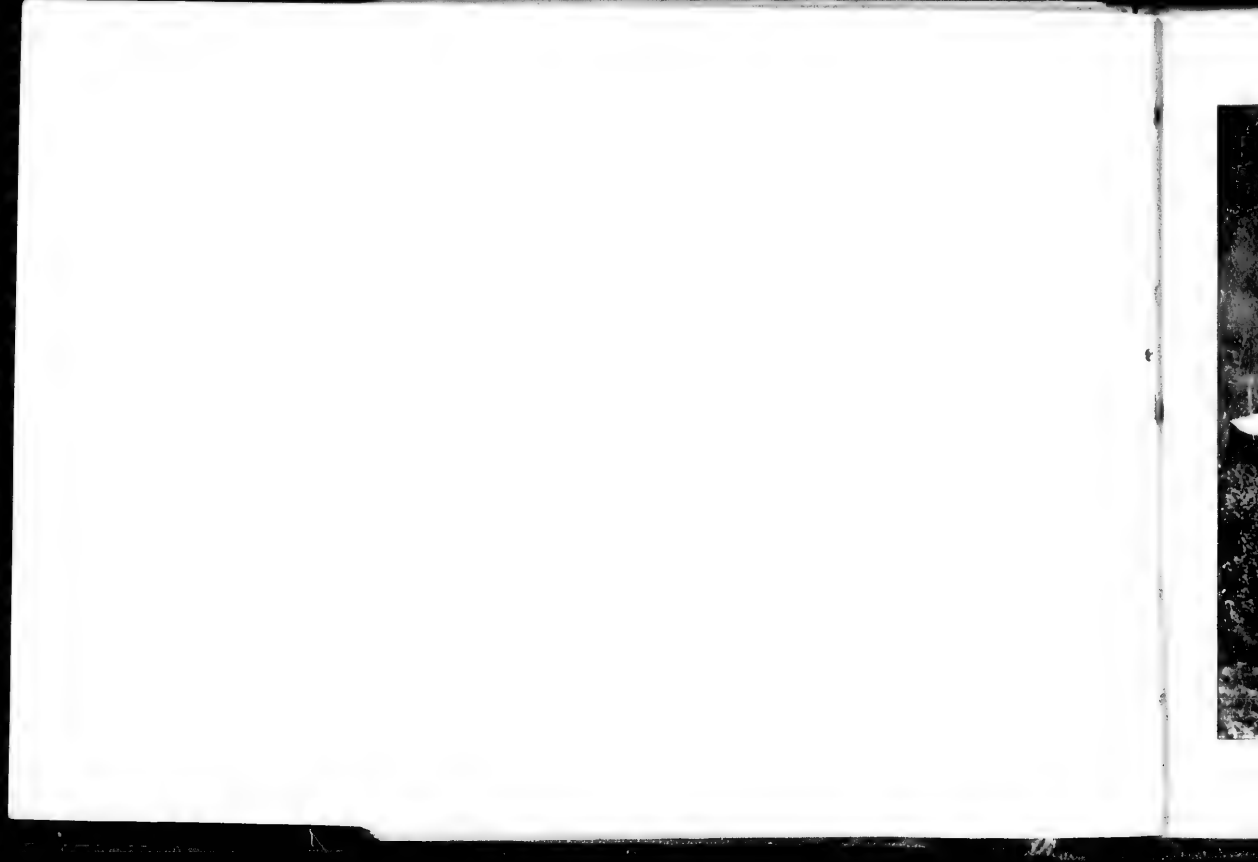


SAW MILL AT SIXTY-MILE POST. This is owned and operated by Harper and La Due.





POST AT SIXTY-MILE.



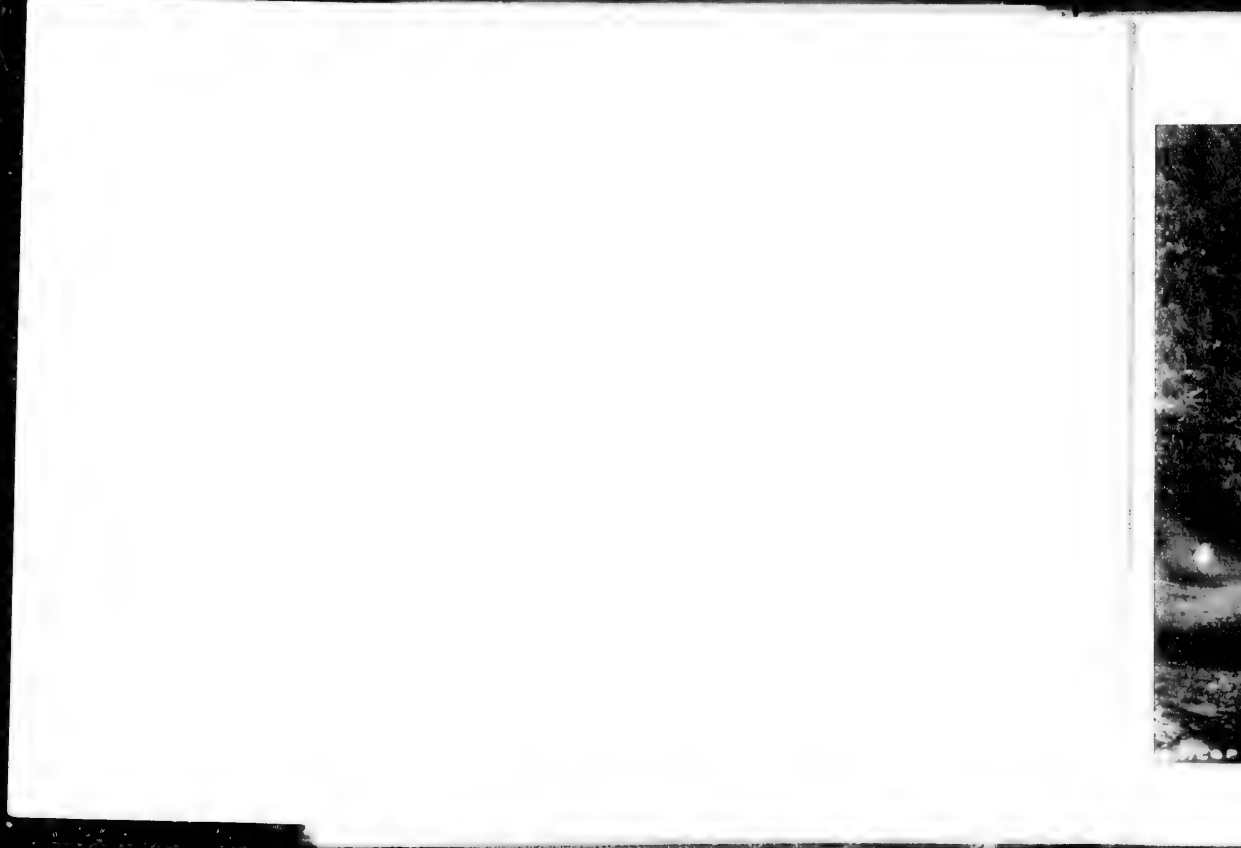


INDIAN FISHING CAMP. Showing method of pitching tents and are in the same place as the tents are suspended from poles.





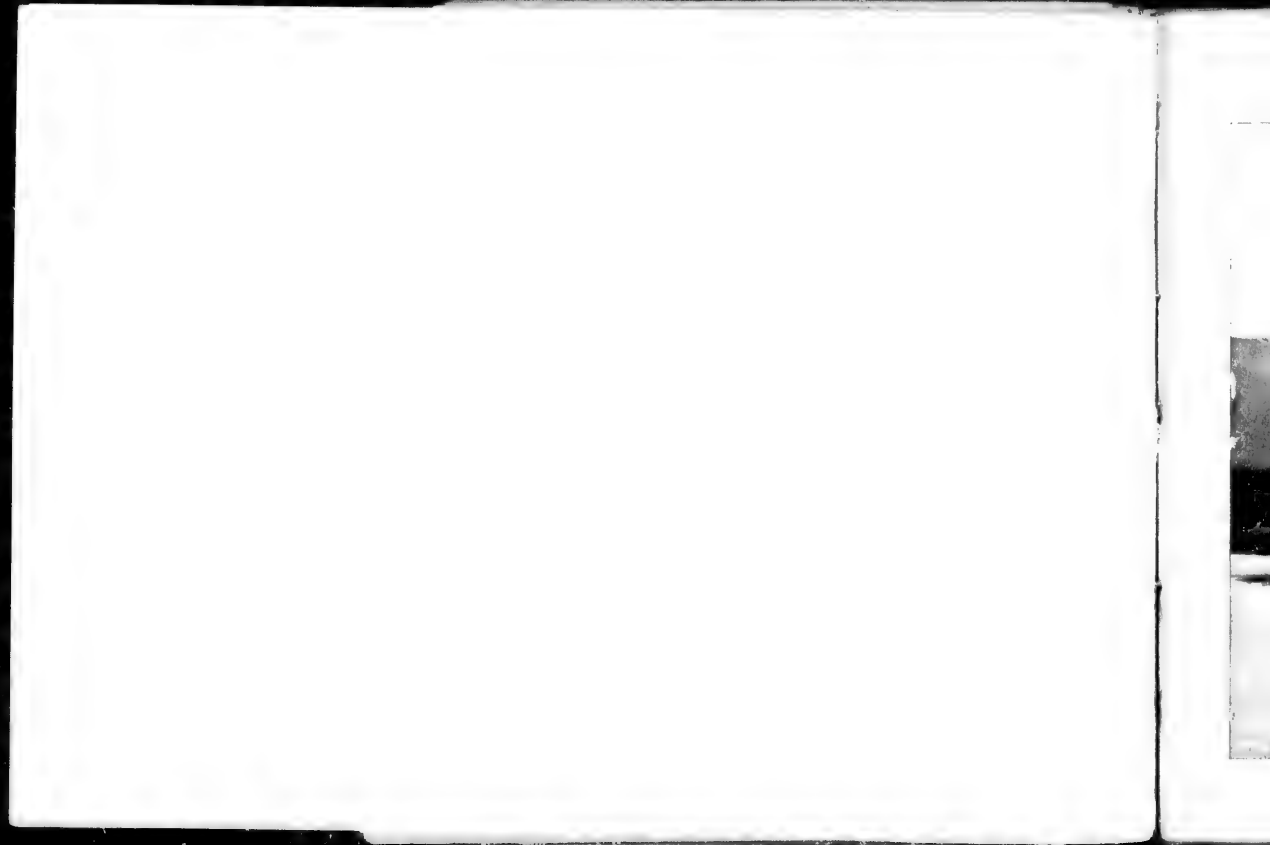
FRITS FISHERY. Showing a white man's method of drying fish.





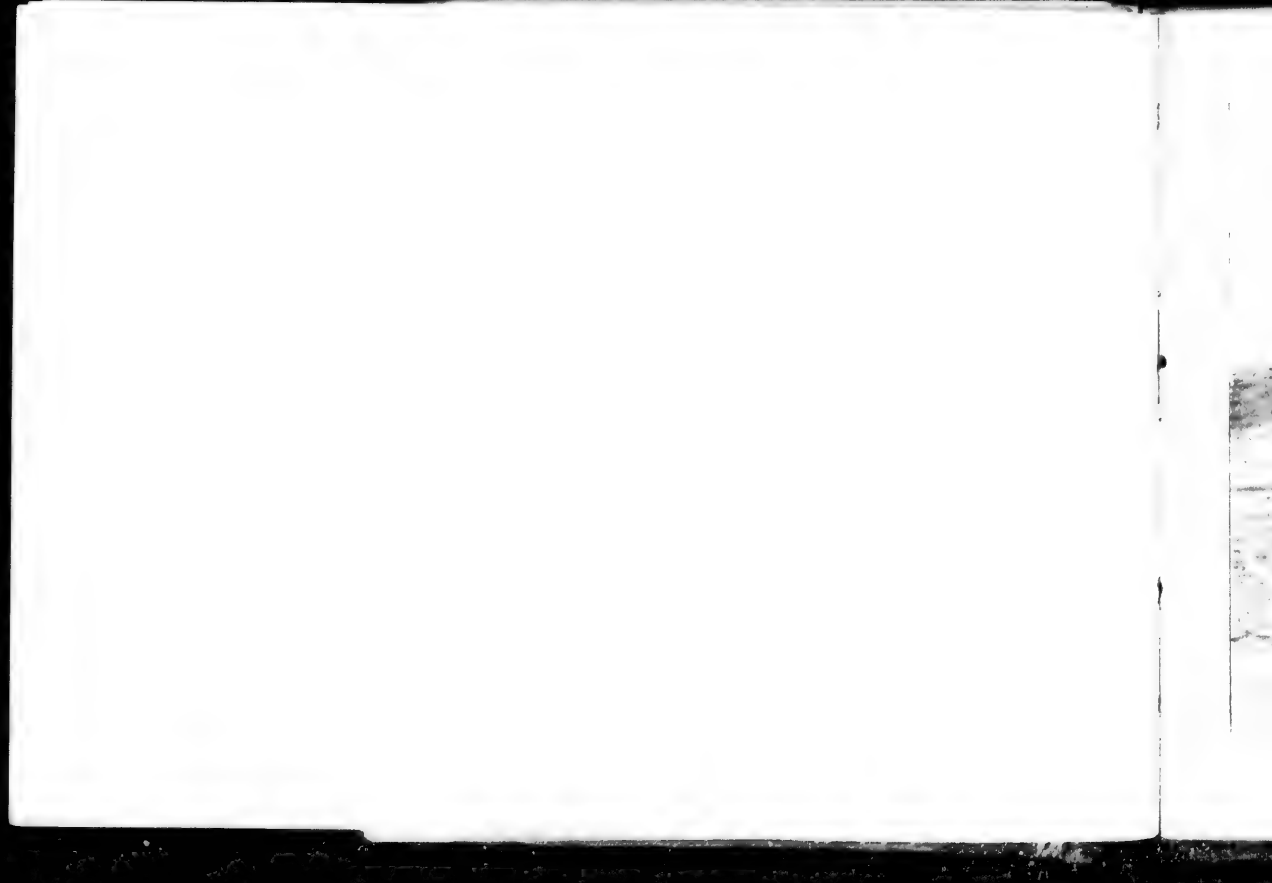
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INDIAN CAMP, 1975



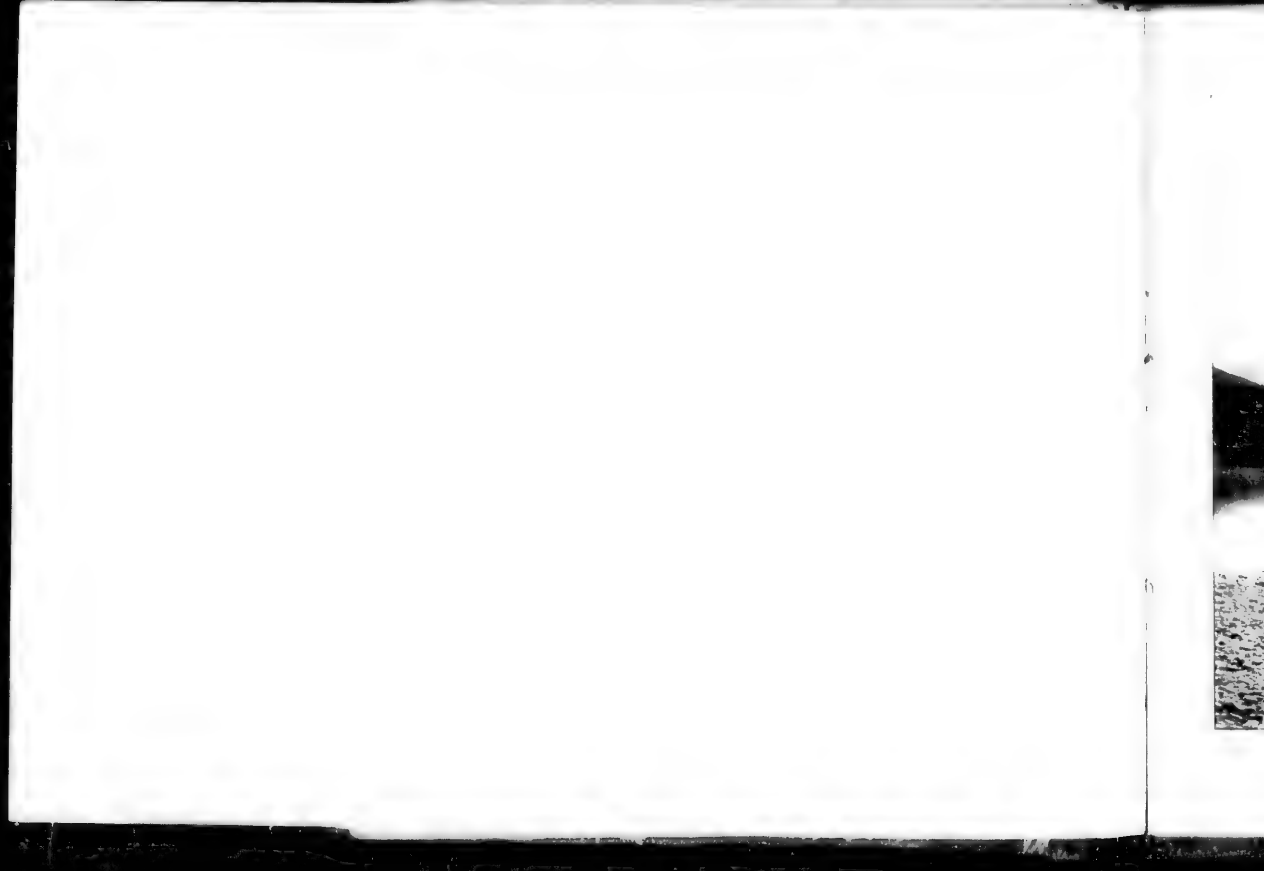


POCAHONTAS POST, S. W. VIRGINIA, MOUNTAIN VIEW, JULY 1908





FORTY MILE POST FROM LARSEN, ALASKA





40. FORTY-MILE POST FROM ACROSS THE CREEK. Forty-Mile is the principal settlement
of the Indian Reservation now a part of the country of the Kootenai.





BUSTER, A GENUINE ESQUIMAUX DOG

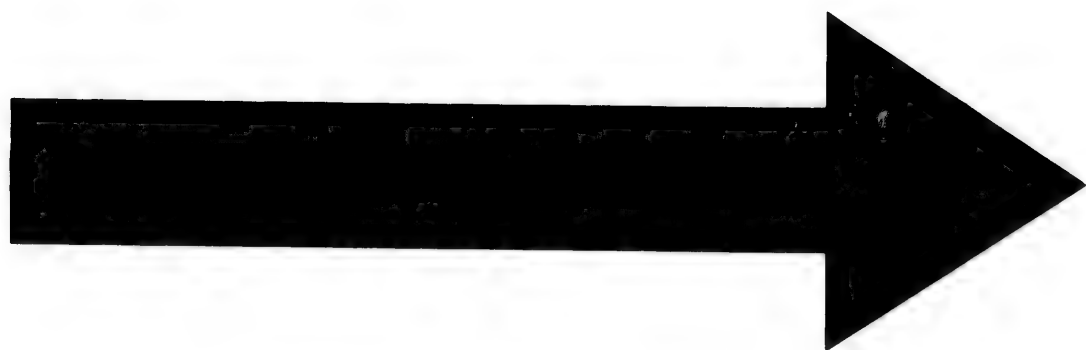


BELLER, A HALF-BREED. Father a white man, mother a squaw.





STEAMER "CATHARTIC" (tugboat) at the mouth of the river in the early spring



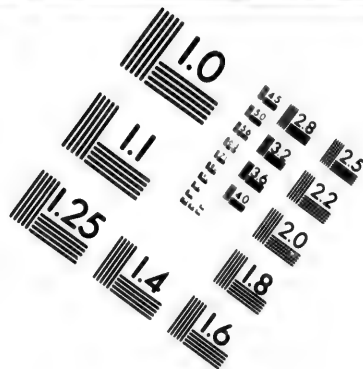
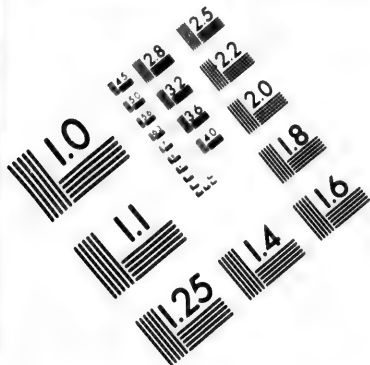
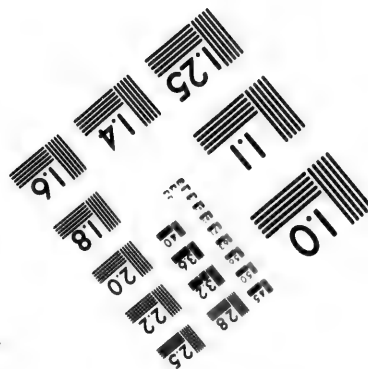
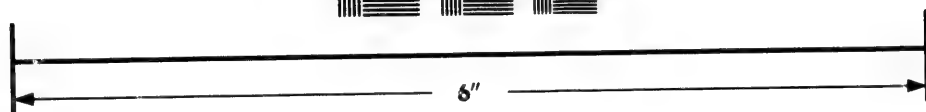
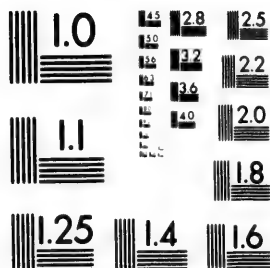


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THEATRE AT FORTY-MILE. Actors on the porch. \$1,000 was the cost of building this theatre, but it sold for \$2,000. Here they played a piece called "The Man from Douglass Island"



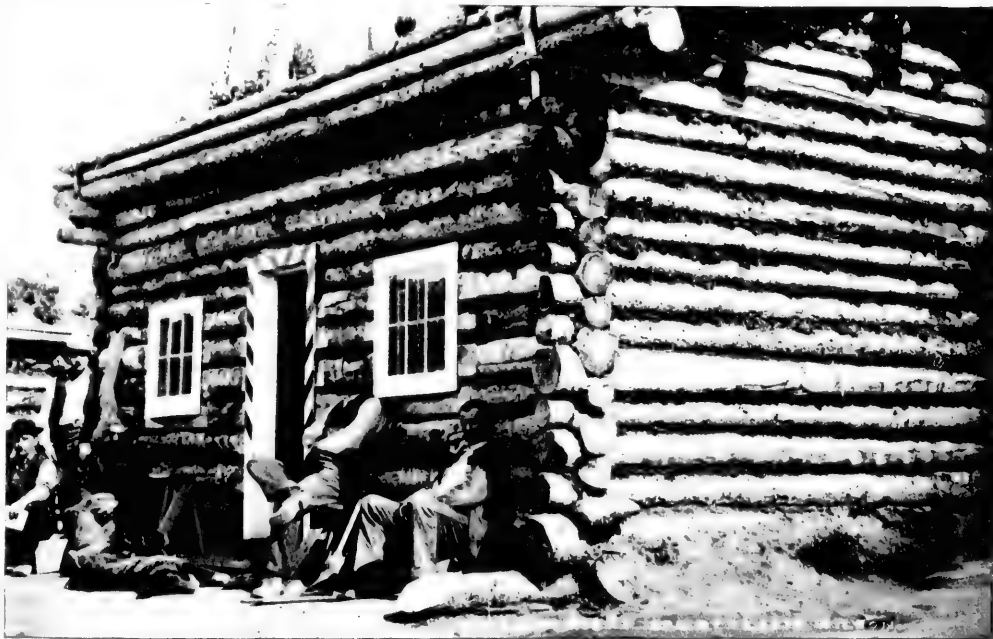
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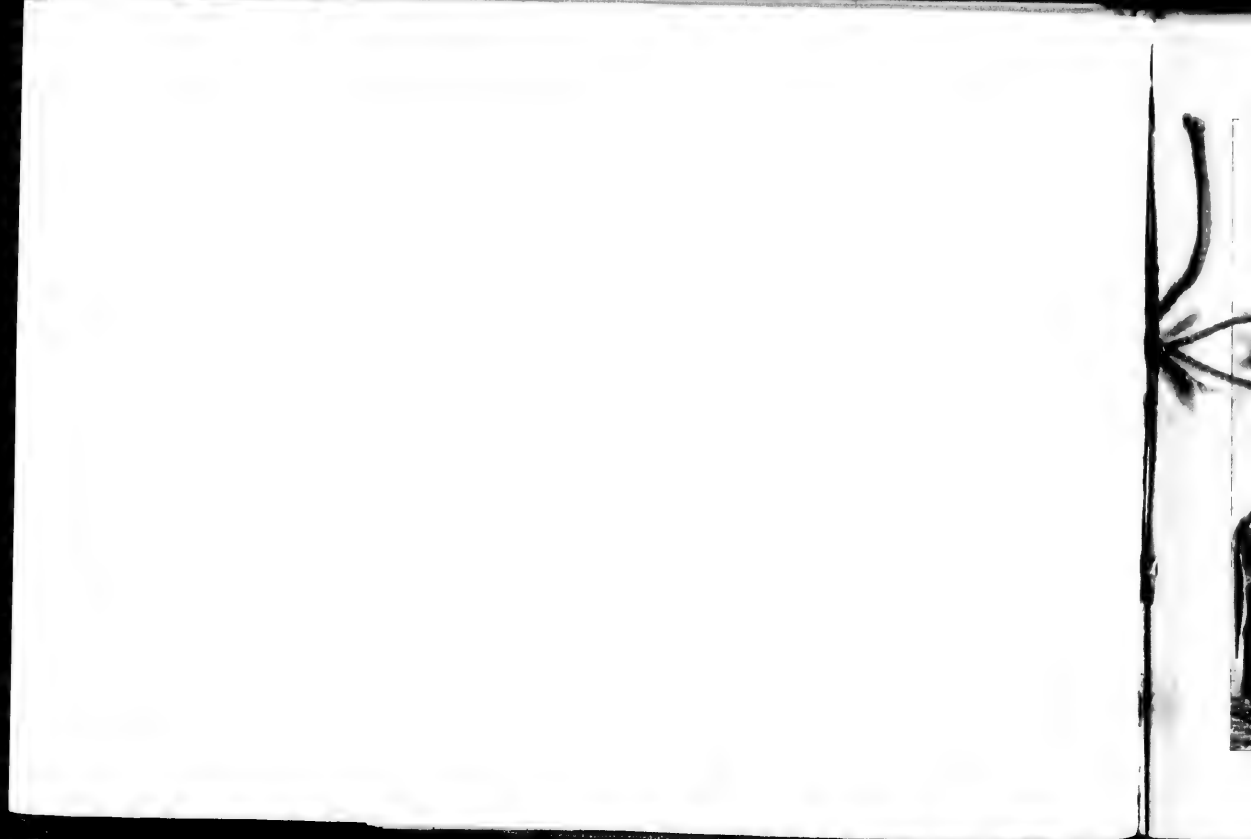
INTERIOR OF SALOON AND POKER GAME AT FORTY-MILE In this game \$5,000 often changes hands in one jack-pot. Drinks are fifty cents and one dollar.



BARBI



BARBER SHOP AT FORTY-MILE. Very few men wear beards or mustaches in winter. When the temperature is forty below zero the breath freezes, and the hair on one's face becomes a mass of ice.



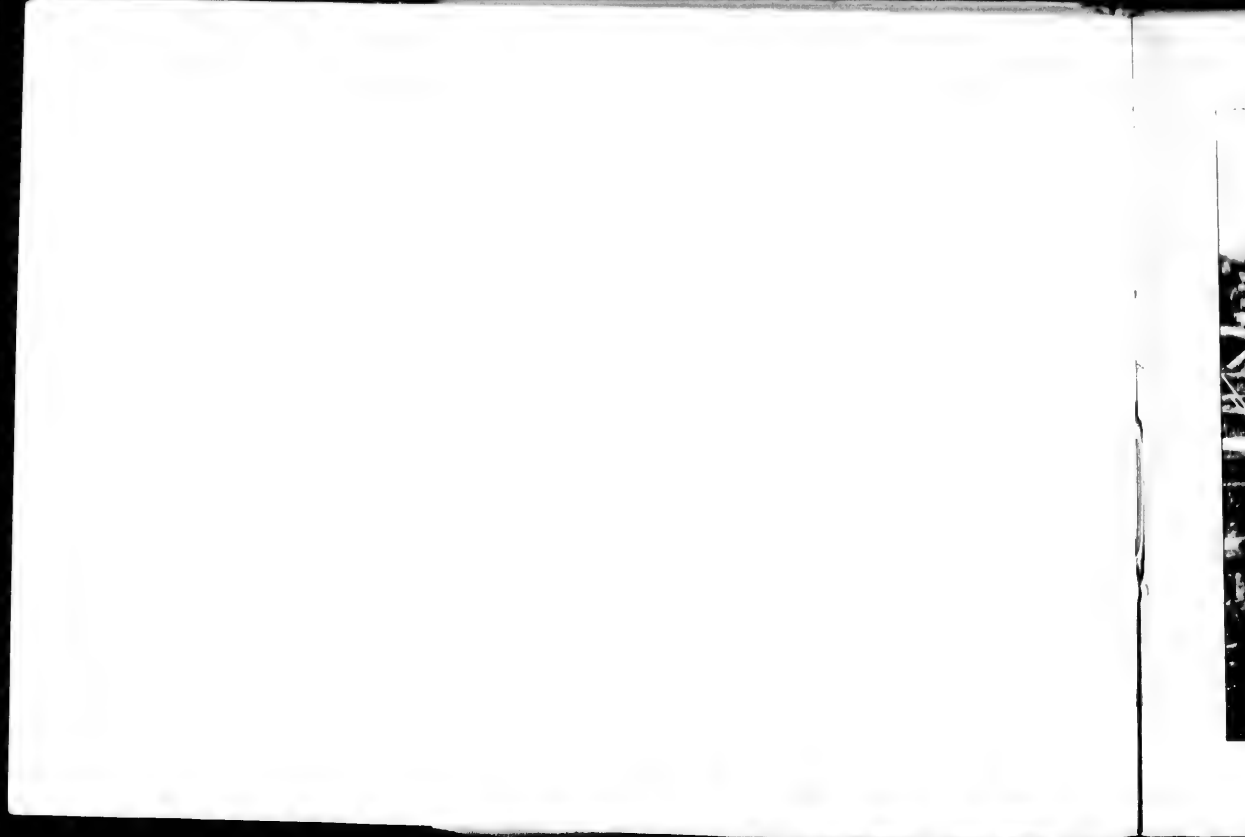


EXTERIOR OF SALOON AT FORTY-MILE, showing the first horse brought into Forty-Mile.





GROUP OF MEN IN NATIVE WINTER DRESS AND PARKAS. The upper garment, called a parka, is usually made of marmot skins and trimmed with wolverine around the hood and lower edge





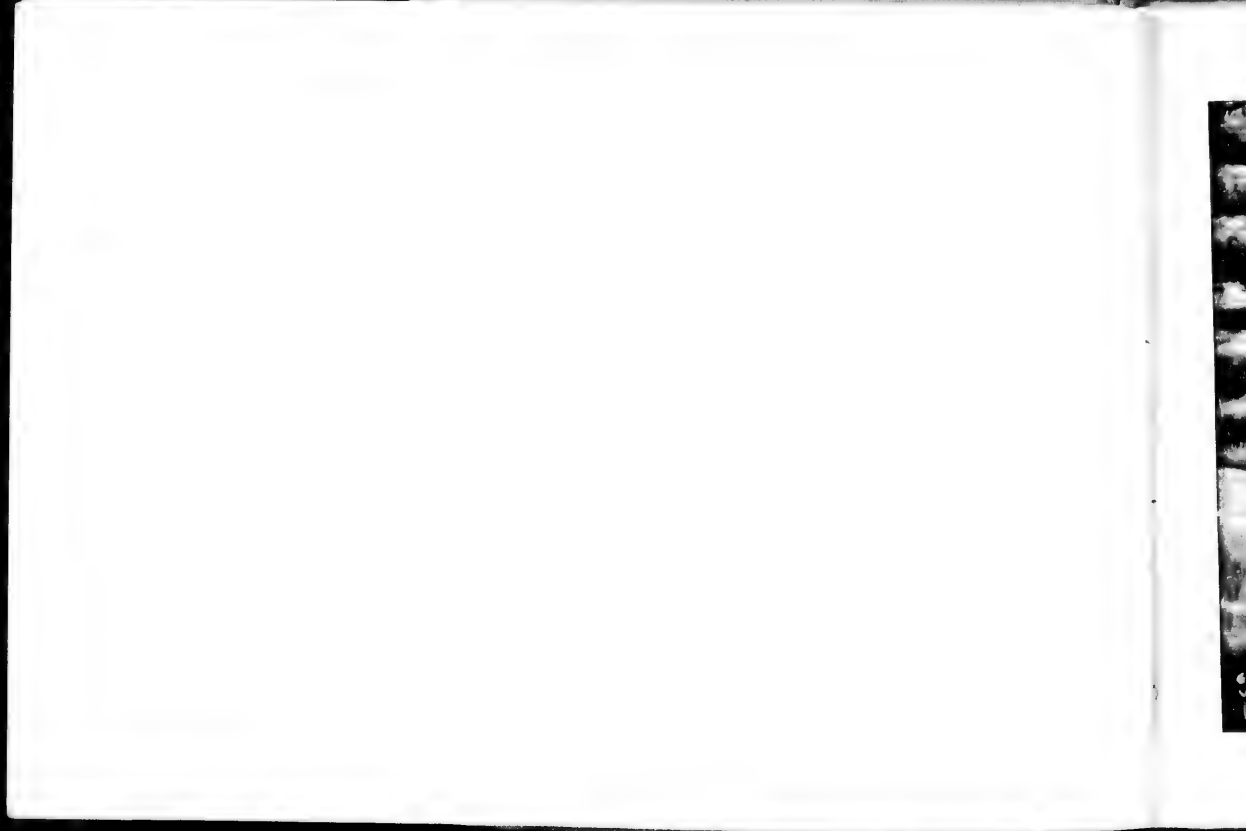
YOUNG MOOSE AT FORTY-MILE. These moose were trained by Mr. McQuesten to become commendable and well behaved draft animals.



GR



GROUP OF FORTY-MILE MINERS. On top of the sand dunes, a prospect for Vanadium is the first to come from the greatest "rawland" source of supplies.





WILSON AND HIS FRIEND IN WINTER DRESS. Some of these parkas come all the way from Siberia and are works of art, costing as high as \$500.





U.S. COPYRIGHT 1895, BY VERAIE WILSON.

FORT CUDAHY WAREHOUSES Just below where Forty-Mile Creek unites with the Yukon, on a beautiful wooded shelf, high above the river, protected from north and west winds by high hills, rests Fort Cudahy.



M18



MRS. HEALY'S DOG TEAM, showing female winter dress and parkas. The woman's parkas differs slightly from that worn by the men, being cut up at the side some ten inches and rounded at the bottom like a skirt.

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MRS

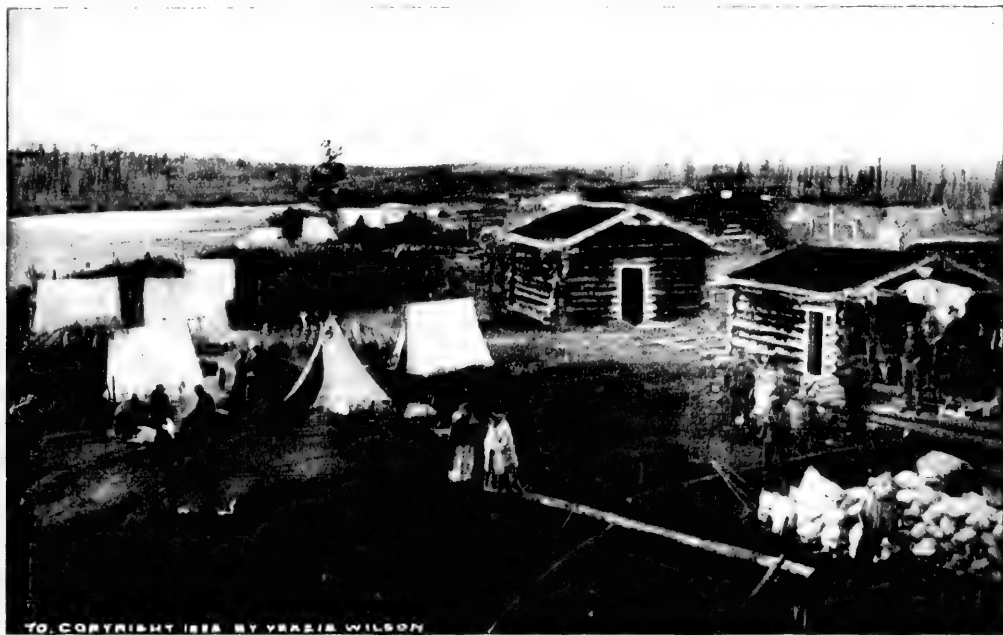


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COPYRIGHT 1895 BY
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MRS. HEALY'S DINING ROOM AT FORTY-MILE, showing that homes can be made and luxuries enjoyed even in this far and frozen North.



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FIRST SUPPLIES LANDING AT CIRCLE CITY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

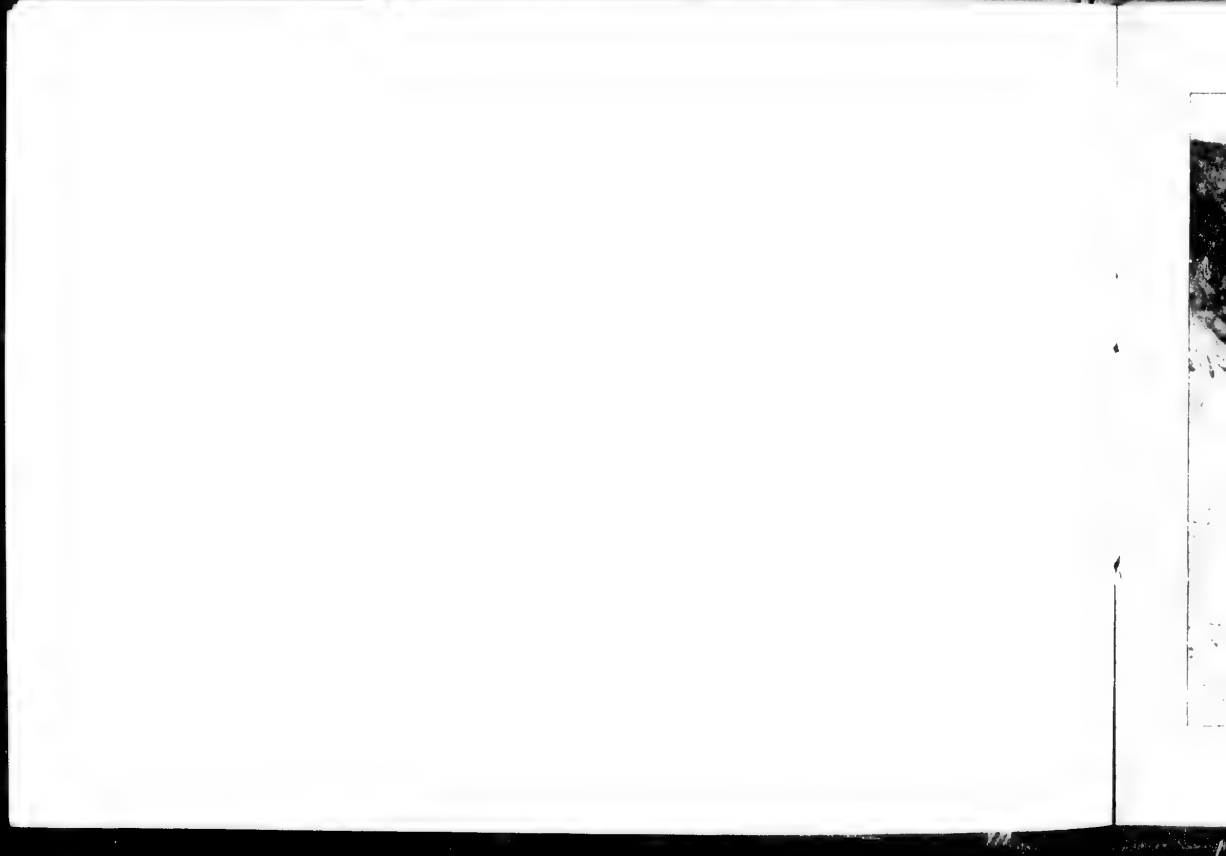


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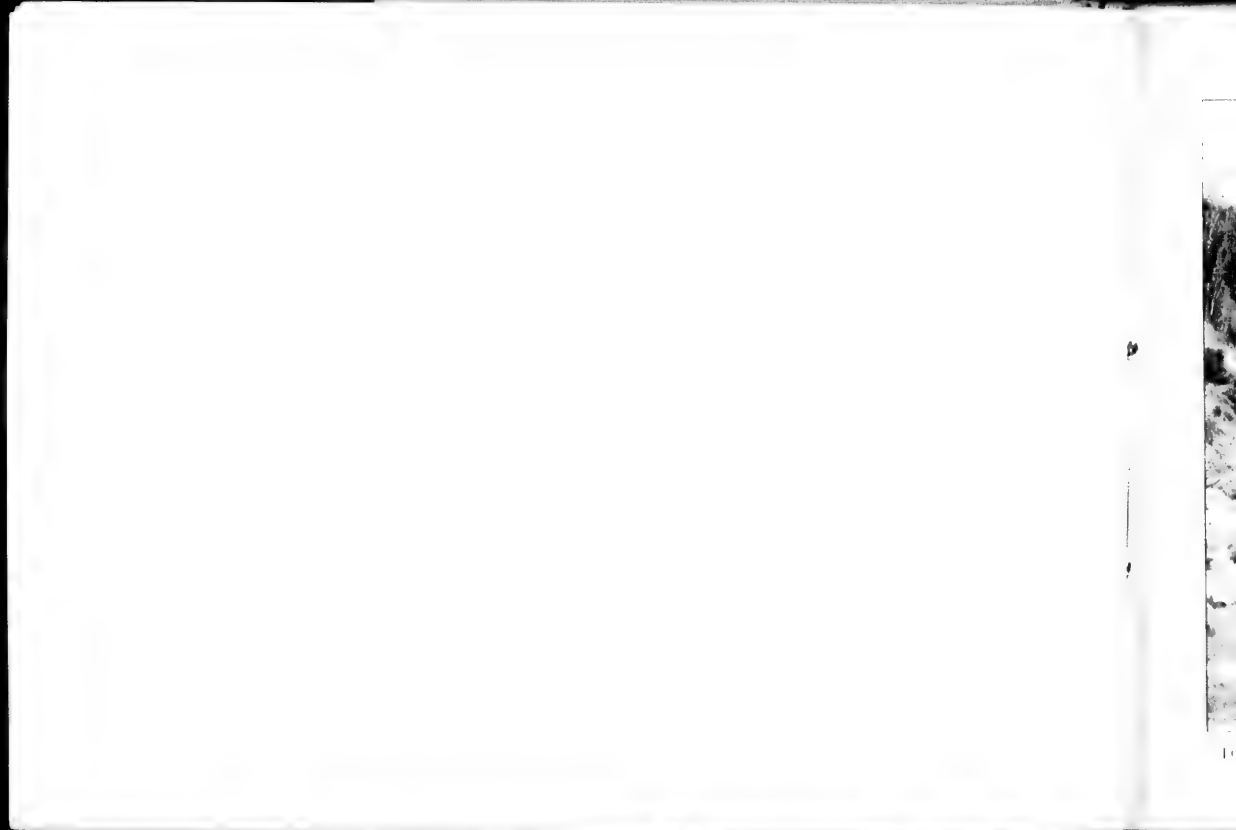


FOUNDING OF CIRCLE CITY. This is on American soil and bids fair to become the metropolis of the Yukon.
It is one hundred and seventy miles from Forty-Mile Creek, on the west of the river.



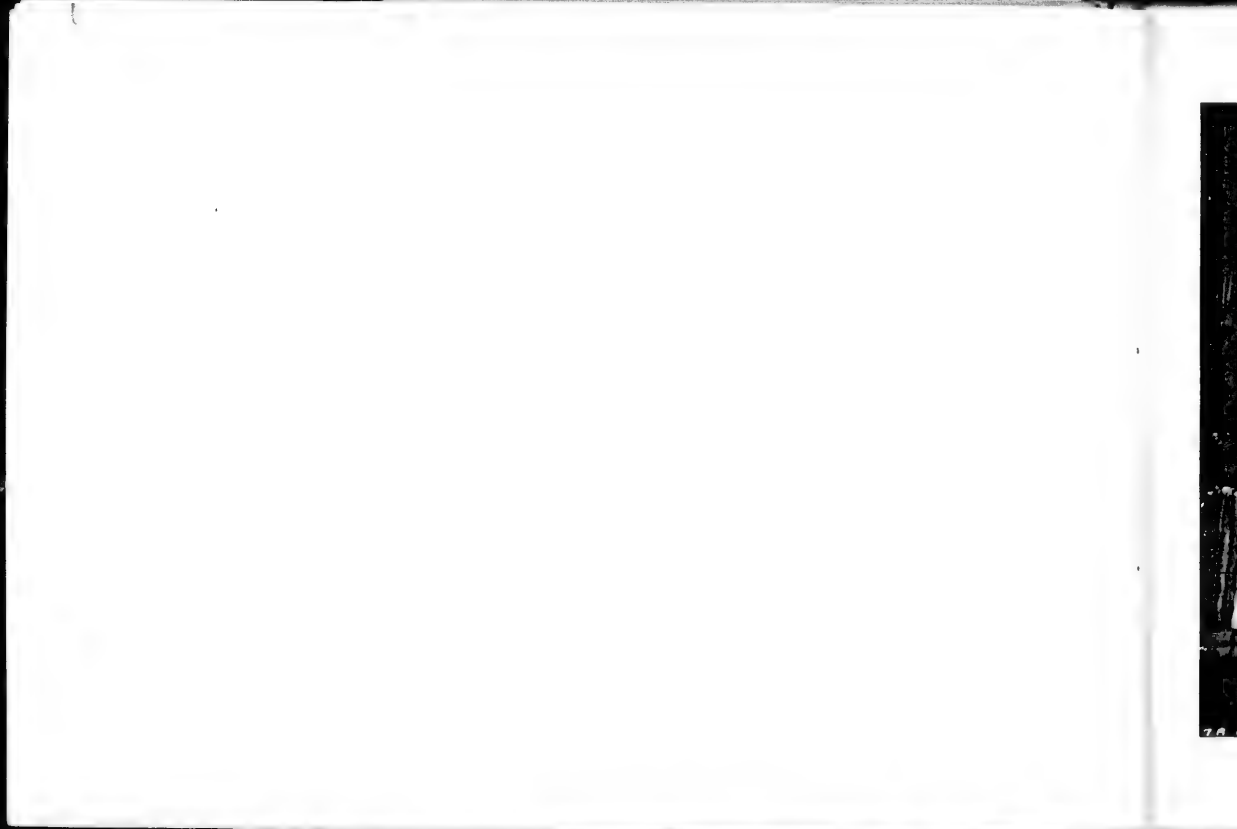


CANYON ON FORTY-MILE CREEK, eight miles up the creek; it is a crooked contraction of the river.





TOWING A BOAT THROUGH FORTY-MILE CANYON. A low water level and a fast current and
swift water adds much to the risks. These can be overcome, however, and there is some danger.



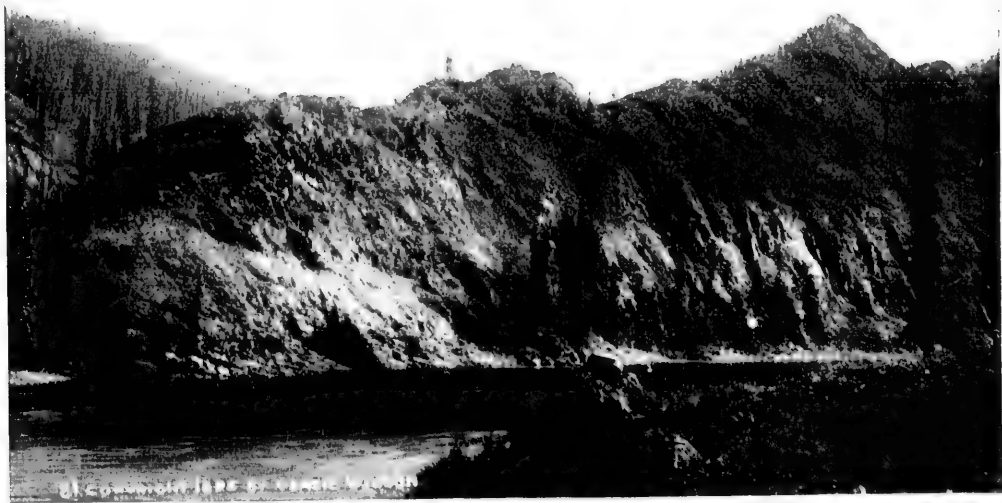


SAM PATCH'S POTATO RANCH. The only man to raise potatoes on the Yukon.
They sell for \$1.00 per pound.

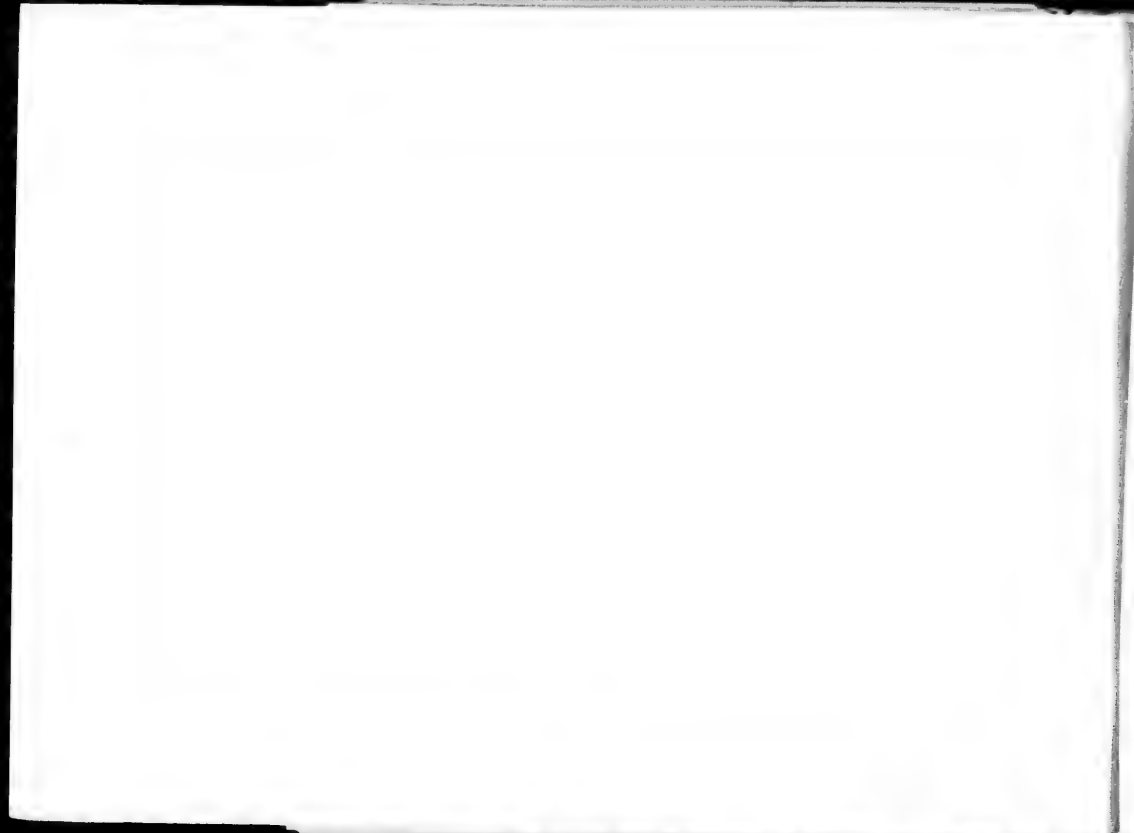




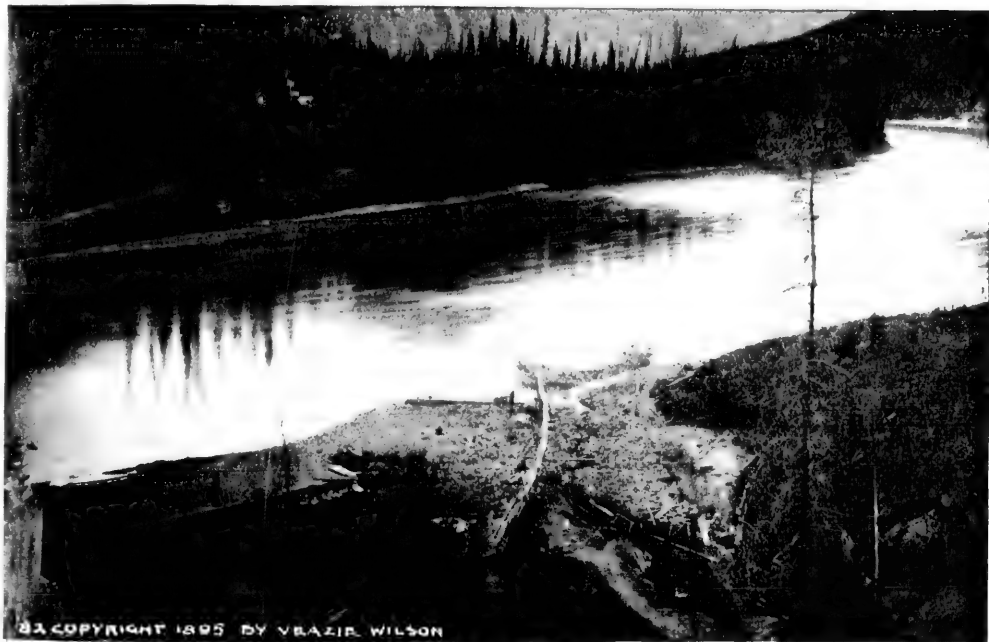
SCENE ON FORTY MILE CREEK. Forty-Mile Creek is two hundred and fifty yards long. It has many tributaries, all of which carry gold in paying quantities. This country is nearly covered with a glacial drift



SCENE TAKEN FROM SAM PATCH'S SHOWING THE BALD HILLS. The glacial drift from these hills feeds hundreds of tributaries to the larger creeks.



82 66



MINE ON FORTY-MILE CREEK SHOWING MINERS' CABINS



GROU



GROUP OF YUKON MINERS READY TO RETURN HOME Waiting for the river steamer.
They nearly all have a stake, some a fabulous fortune.



DOG PACK TEAM ON SUMMIT OF BALD HILLS. The dogs here are closely related to the wolves and are nothing if not born thieves. They usually celebrate the arrival of all newcomers by a general fight.





CLAIM THREE ON MILLER CREEK \$ 100,000.00. Worked only thirty by one hundred feet, one clean-up being made of one thousand one hundred one logs.



MILLER CREEK FROM SUMMIT. Six miles long and has fifty-four rich claims. It was prospected and given up three times before it was found profitable. This shows the difficulty of prospecting, owing to the glacial drift everywhere.





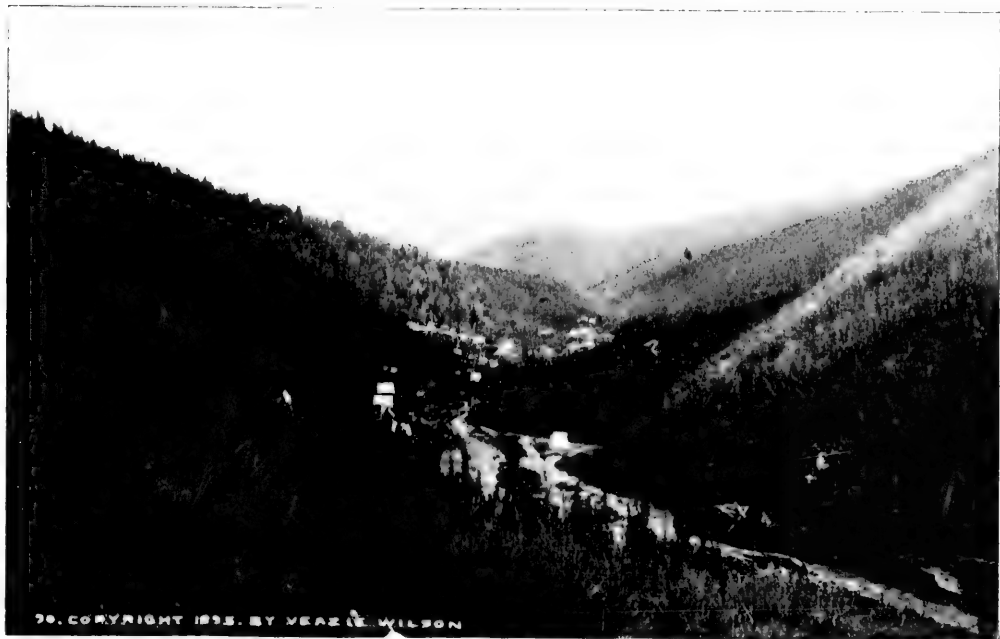
YOUNG AND BLANCHARD'S CLAIM AT MILLER CREEK. This shows the sluice boxes. This is a placer mine. Placer is a Spanish word and means, literally, pleasure, that is, plenty of metal easily mined



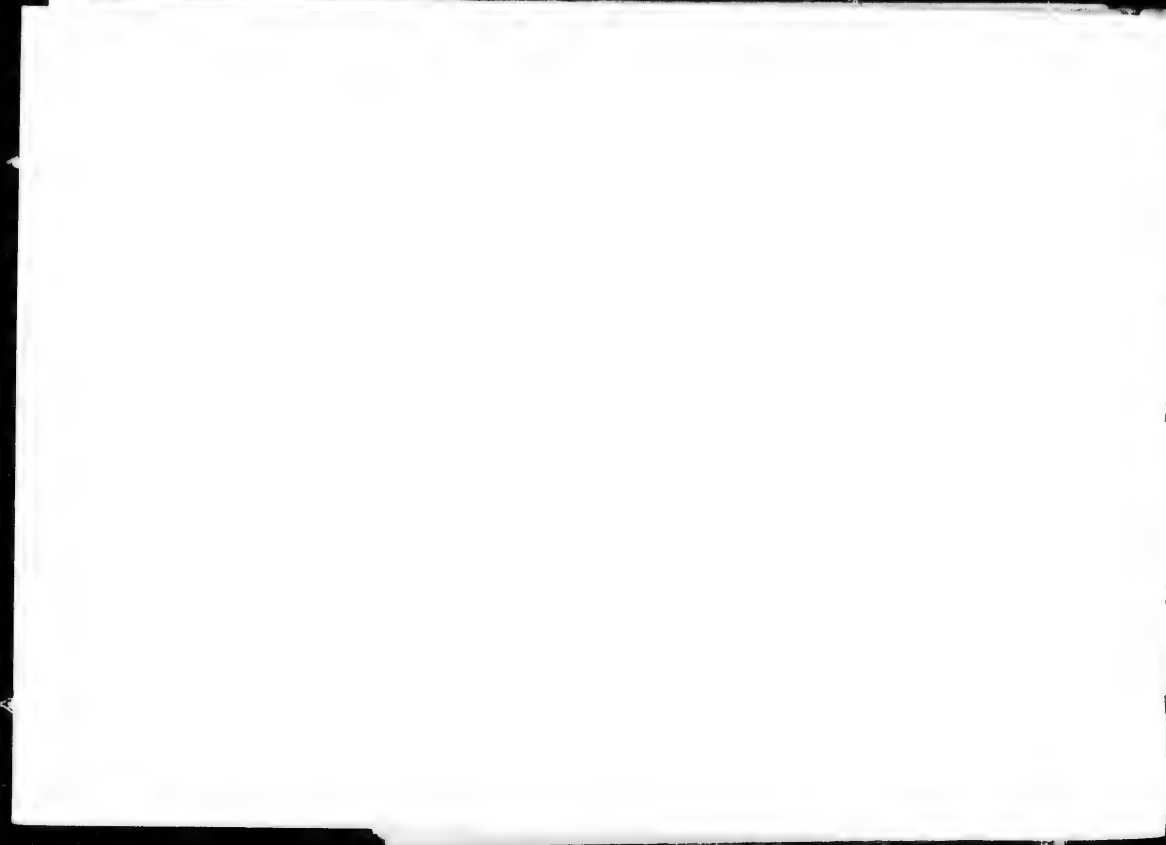
YOUNG AND BLANCHARD'S CLAIM AT WORK. Placer gold is free gold, in dust, nuggets, scales, filaments, lumps; the gravel in which it lies is called pay dirt



FRANK CROMIER'S CLAIM, MILLER CREEK. Placer gold came there by being ground by natural processes out of the quartz or other matrix where nature placed it, and deposited in a natural and unmixed state amid the washings of the hills.

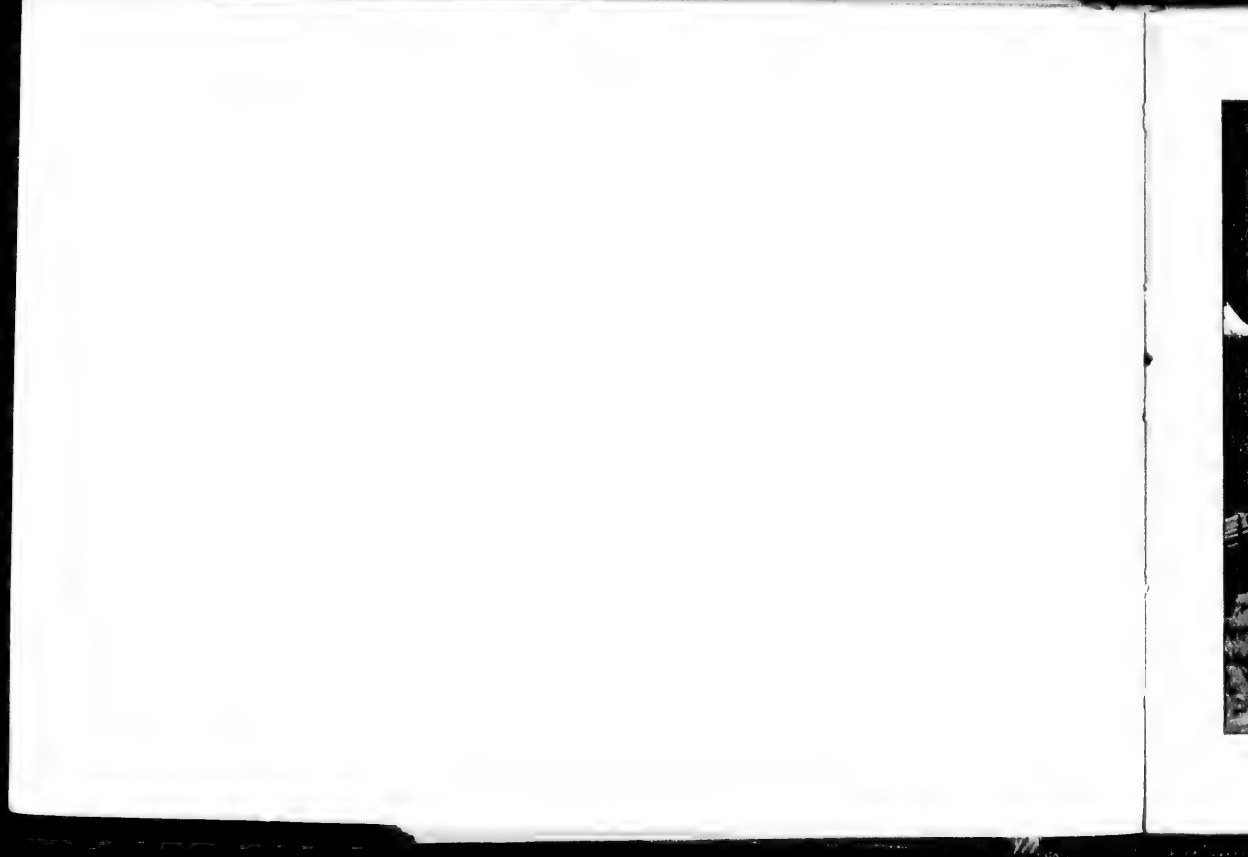


MILLER CREEK CAMP. From Forty-² Post to the head of Miller Creek is sixty-one miles. Dogs do all the freighting in winter to the mill, their food being dried salmon only. They sleep in the snow.



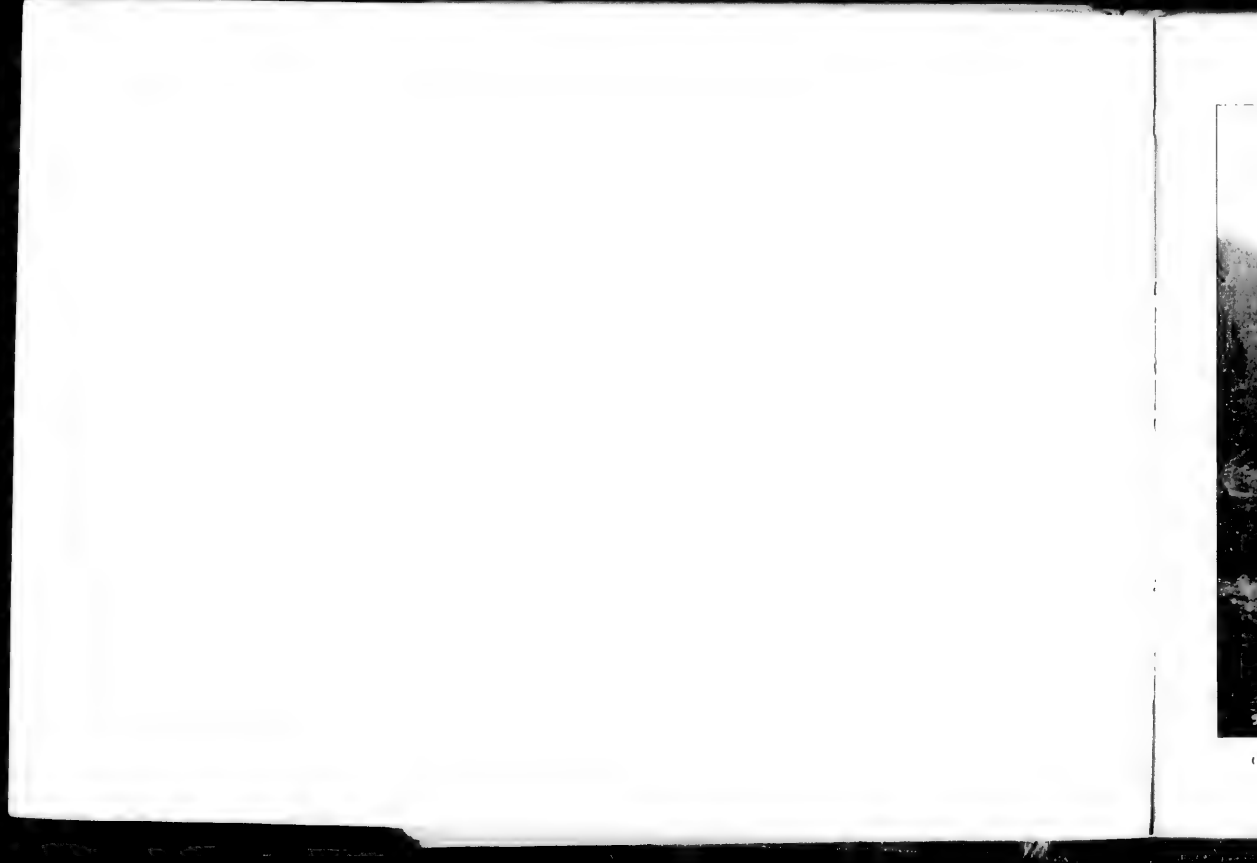


CLAIM FOUR ON MILLER CREEK This shows the sluice, which is a long box with riffles. They are often joined in series and may extend several hundred feet.



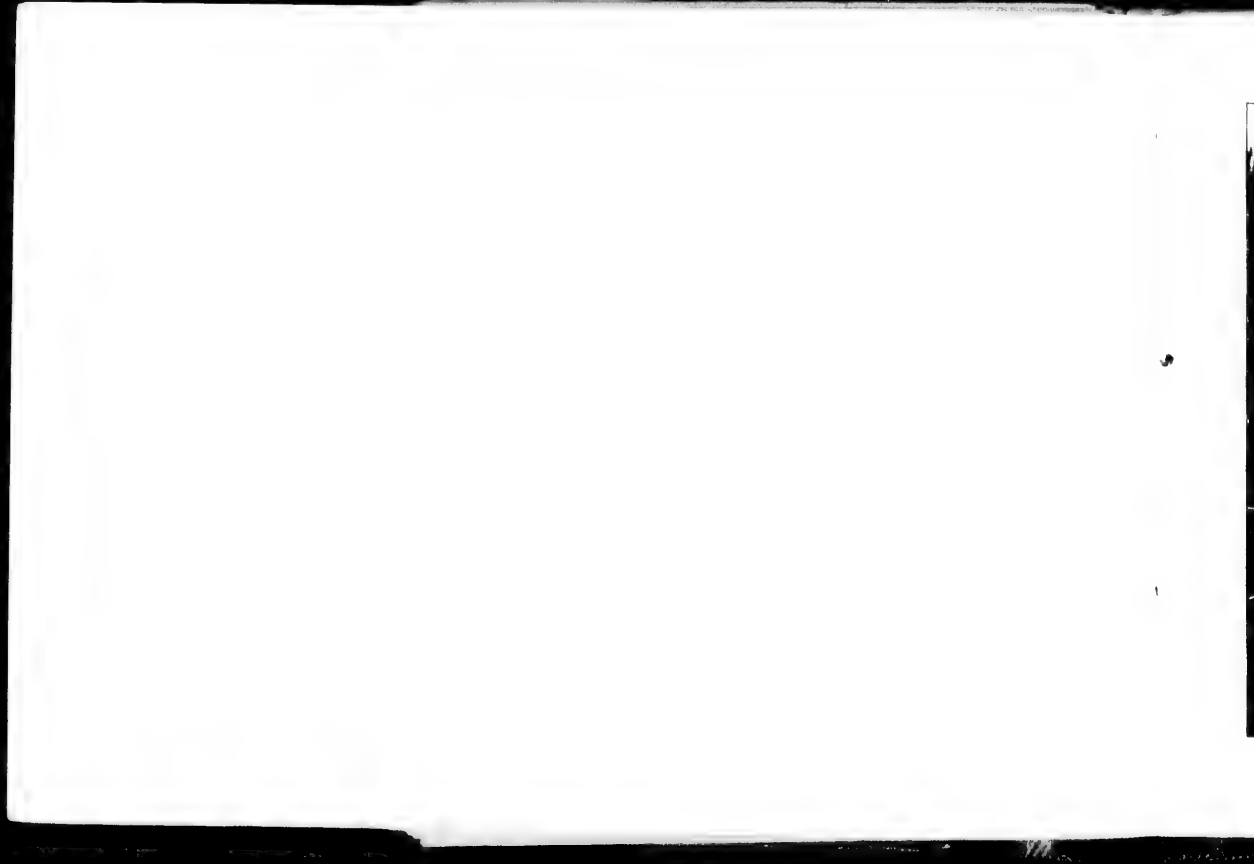


BARKER'S CLAIM. The sluice boxes are given a grade regulated by the quality of the gold, that is, if the gold is very fine the grade will be slight, but if of a coarser character a greater pitch will be given.





OPENING UP A CLAIM. The method of prospecting is usually carried on by sinking a number of holes to bed-rock across the bed of a creek, or cross cutting it by a tunnel and testing the dirt every few minutes.

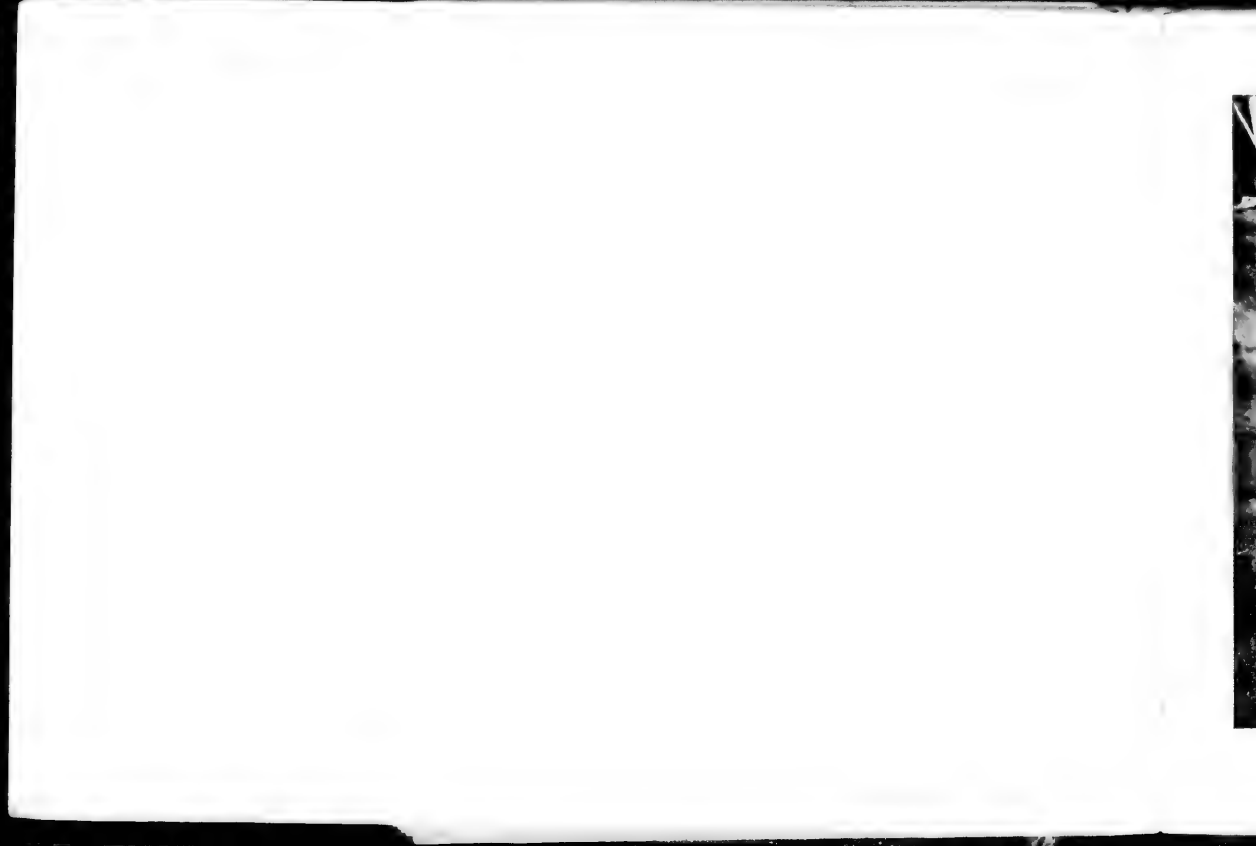




FIRST WHITE WOMAN ON THE YUKON. Lives at Miller Creek. She is standing beside her home.
She boasts of being able to prospect and mine as good as any man.

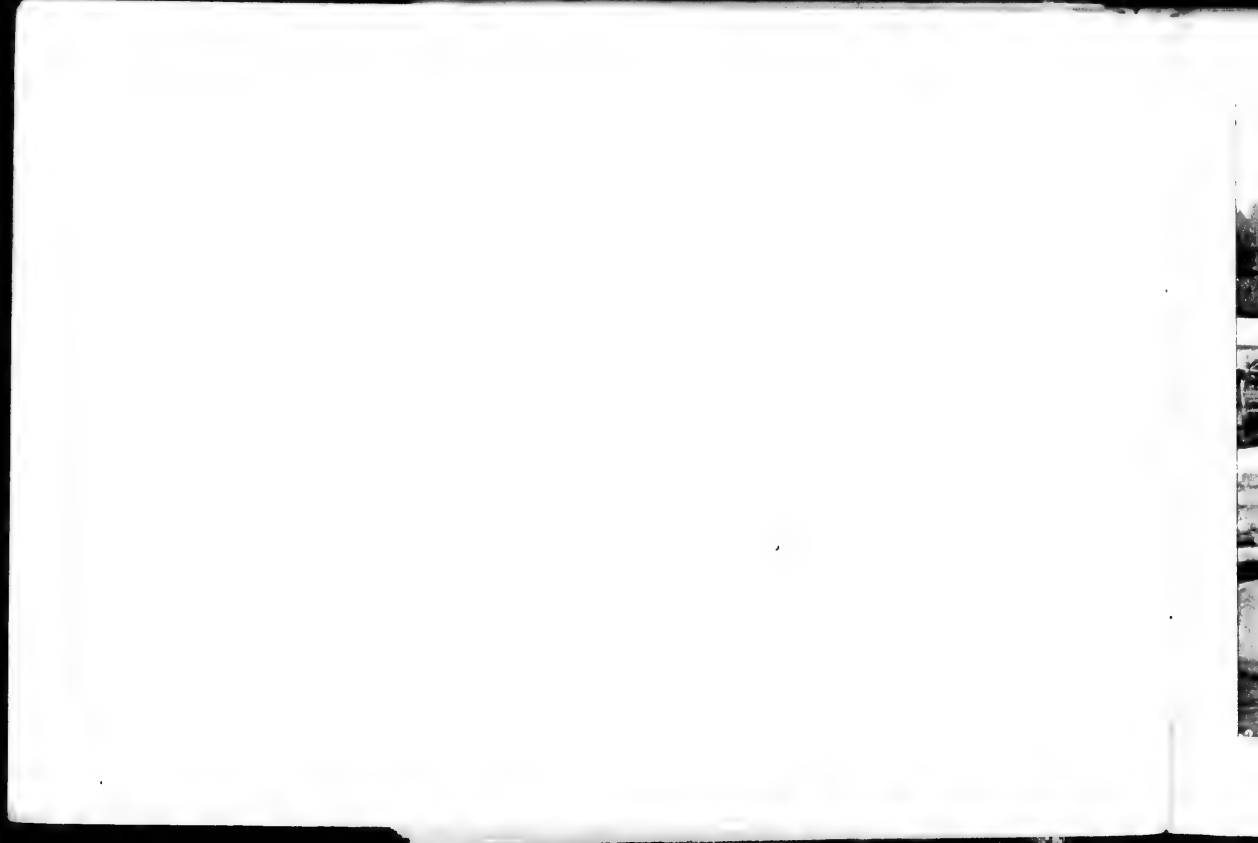


GROUND SLUICING. This is done without any sluice boxes, the water being turned right on the ground, washing away the dirt and leaving the gold.



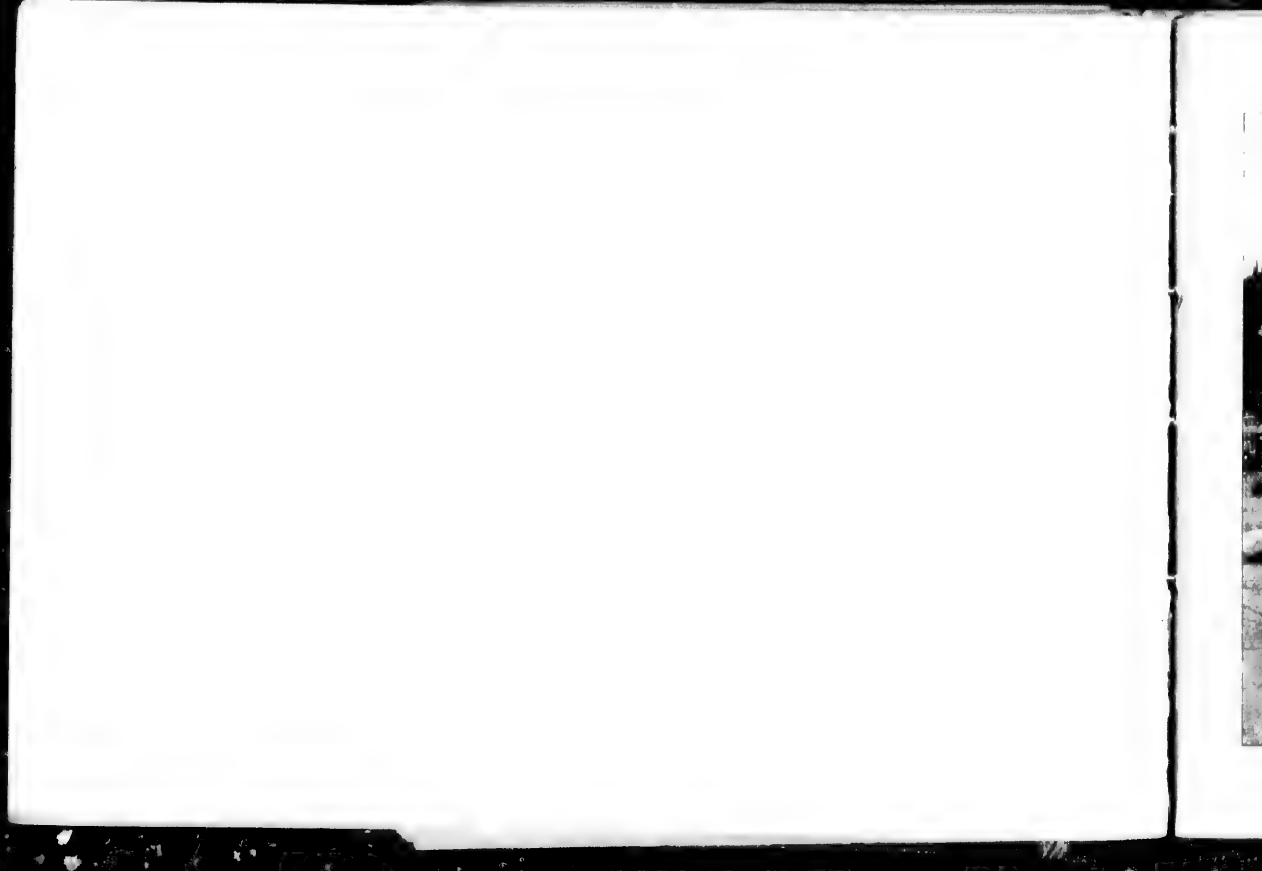


SCENE AT FORT YUKON. Fort Yukon is at the mouth of the Porcupine River
and just within the Arctic Circle.



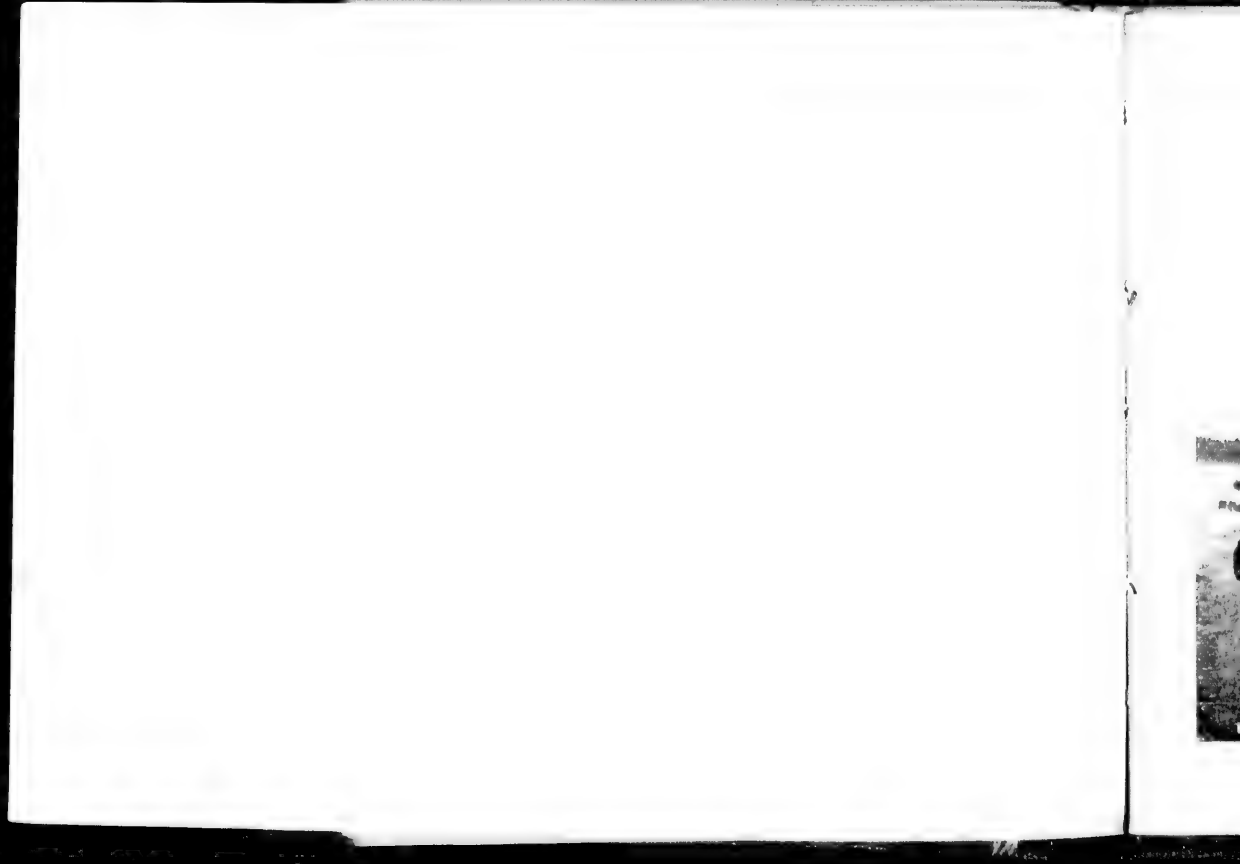


RUSSIAN MISSION. Lower Yukon. The Greek Church has the largest number of churches and adherents in Alaska, the Russian Government supporting the work.





INDIAN TENTS. Lower River. At the Creole village of Kutlik.



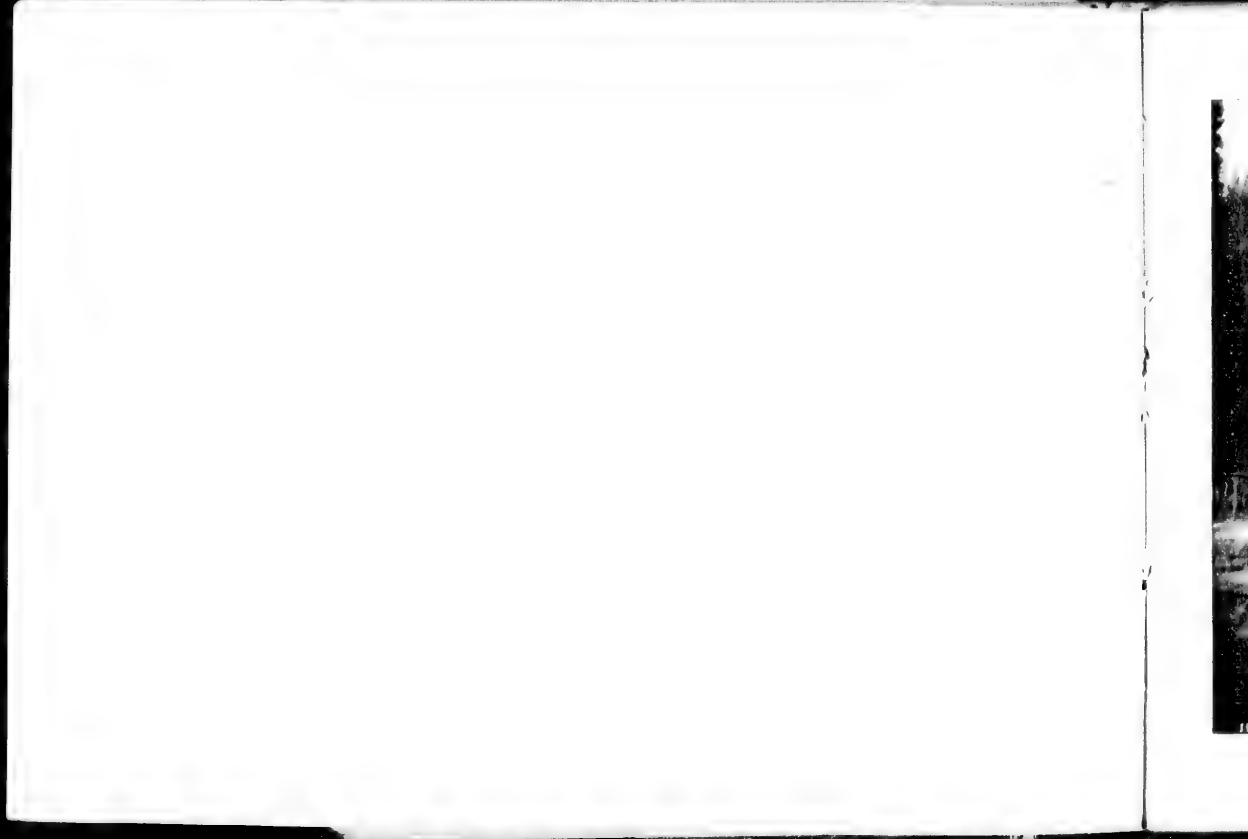


INDIAN FISHING VILLAGE—Lower River.—The Lower River natives, excepting those of the missions, are filthy, degenerate, and loathsome.





INDIAN CAMP, LOWER RIVER



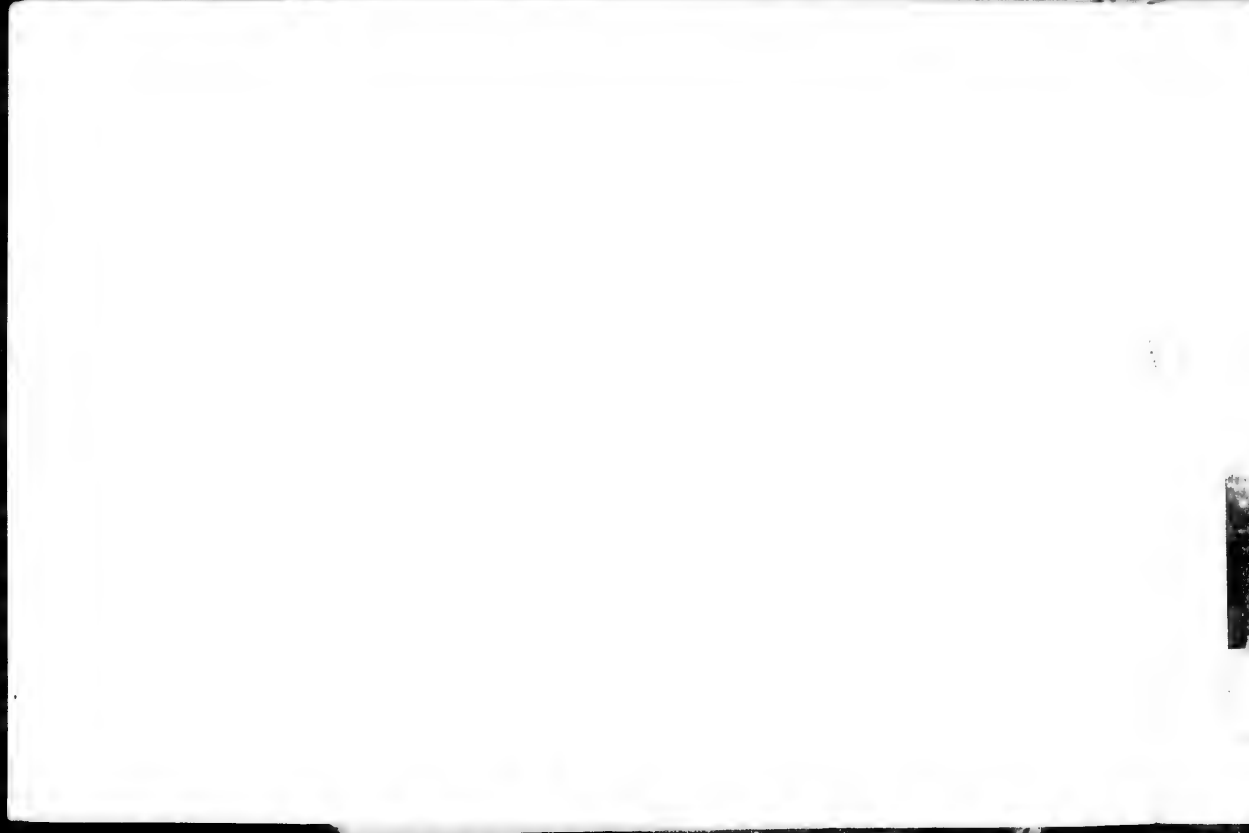


DRYING SALMON. Lower River. Showing caches. A cache is made by erecting a strong house upon posts twelve or fifteen feet above ground.



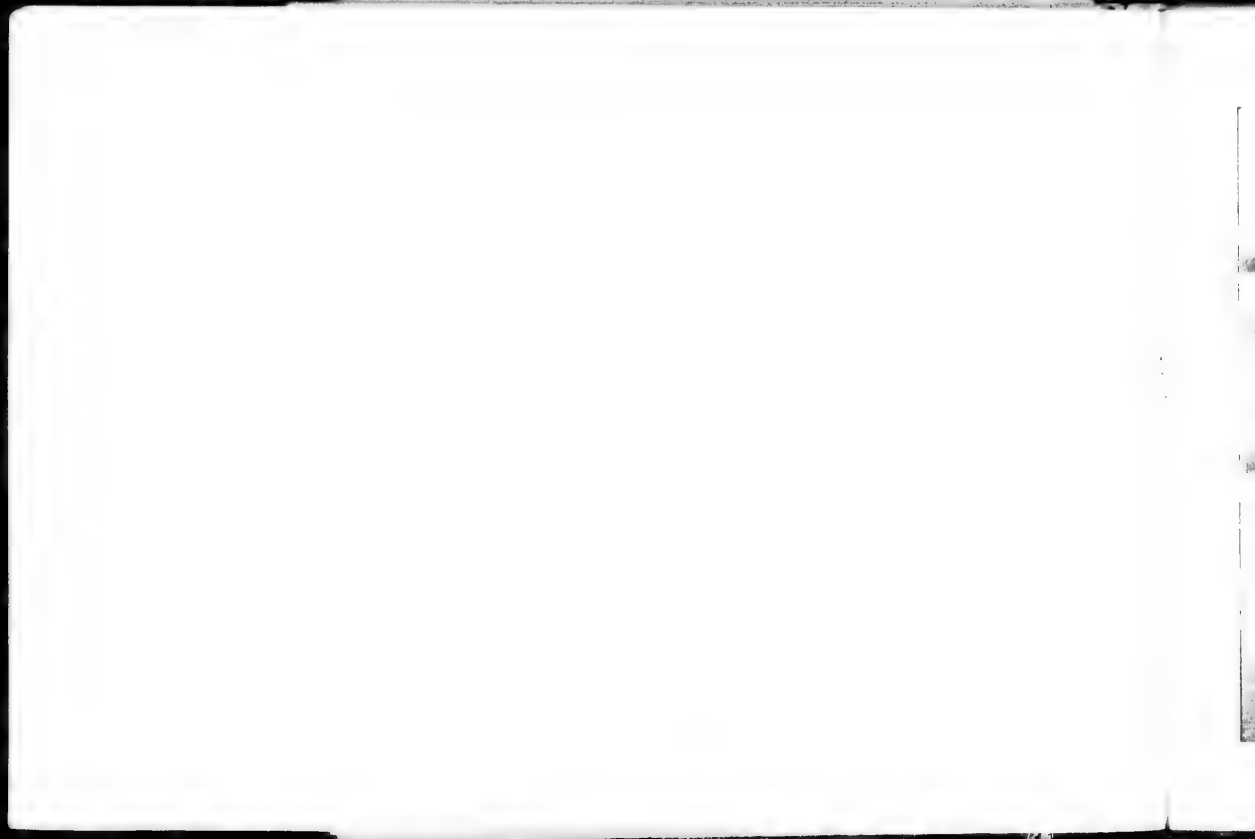


GROUP OF INDIAN CHILDREN Lower Yukon.



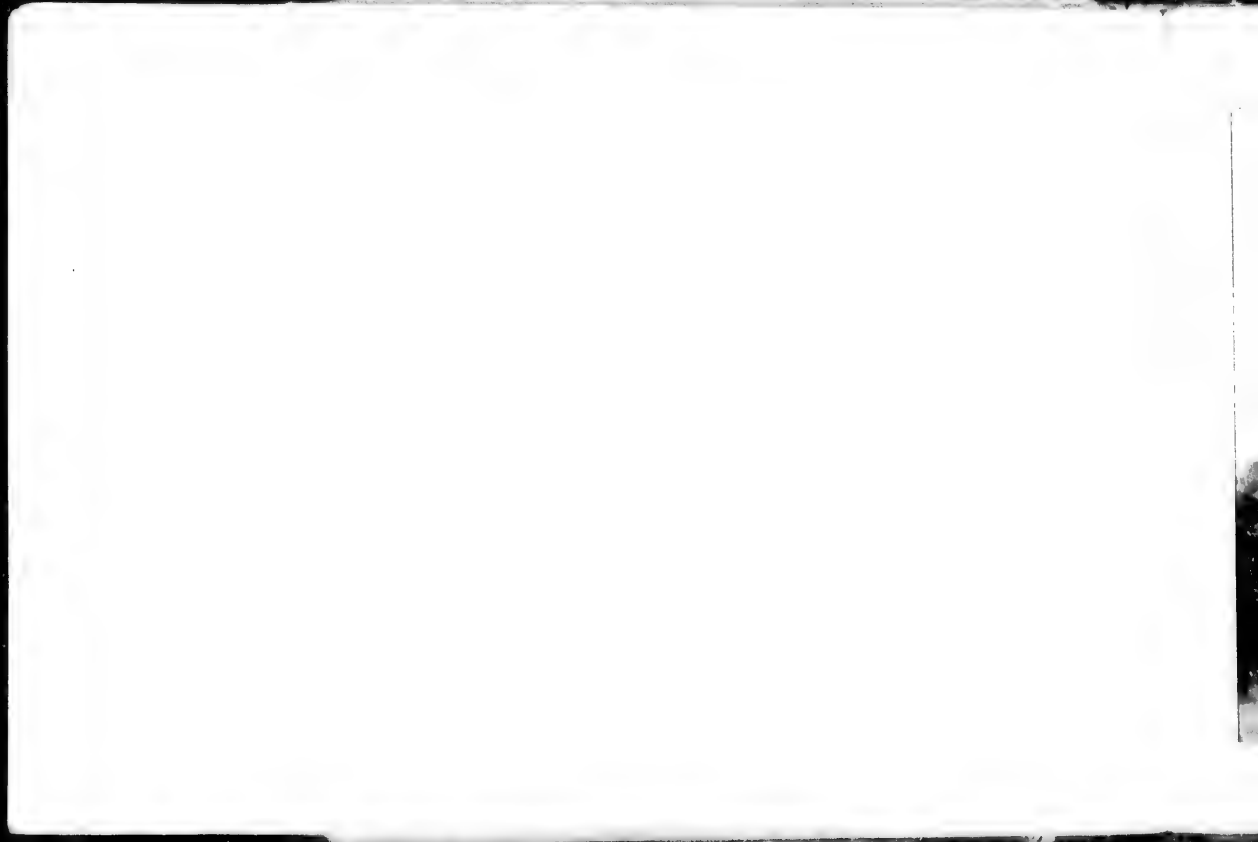


RUSSIAN CHURCH AT KUTLIK. Lower River. The interior of this church is very beautiful



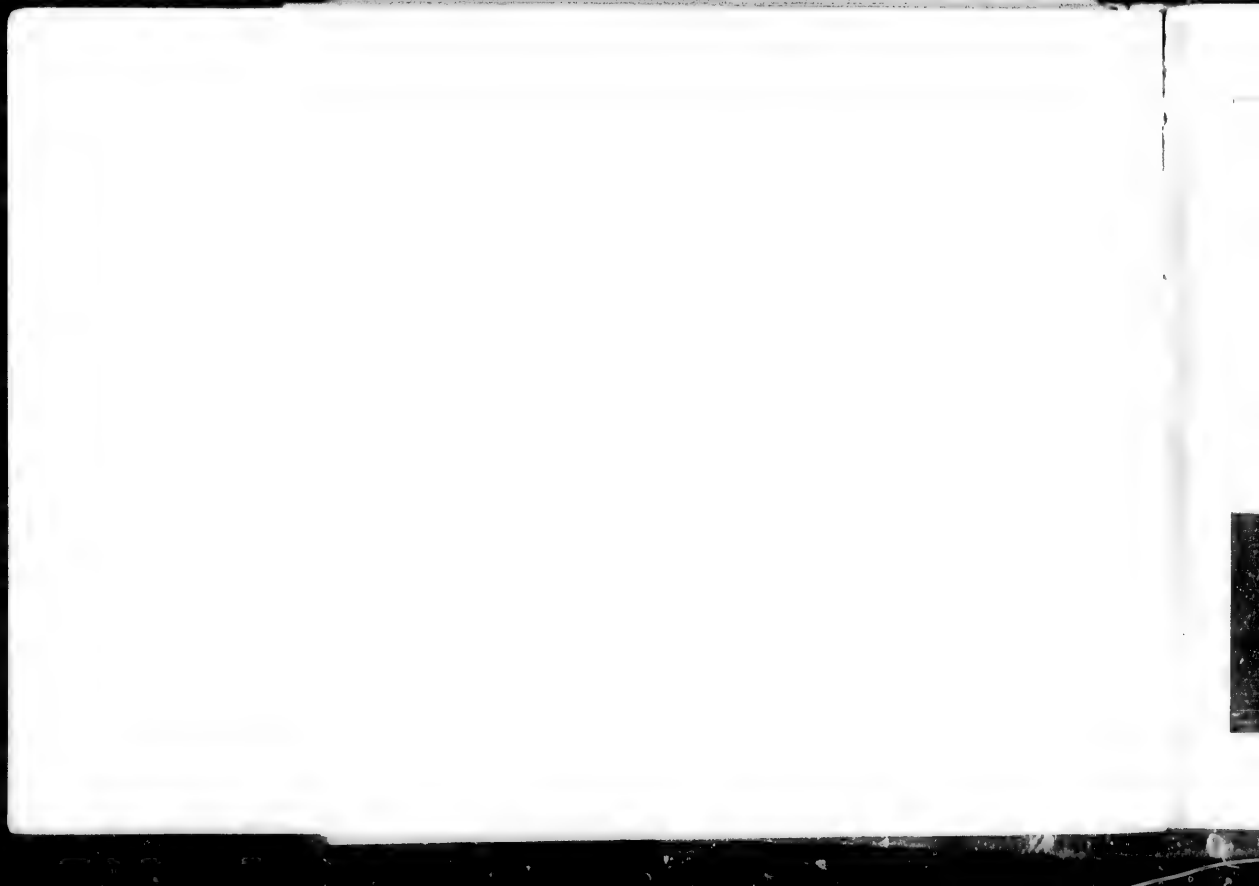


WOODING STATION Lower River. Wood is about the only means of barter that the Lower River Indians have; it is very abundant along the banks of the river. Fur-bearing animals here are very scarce.





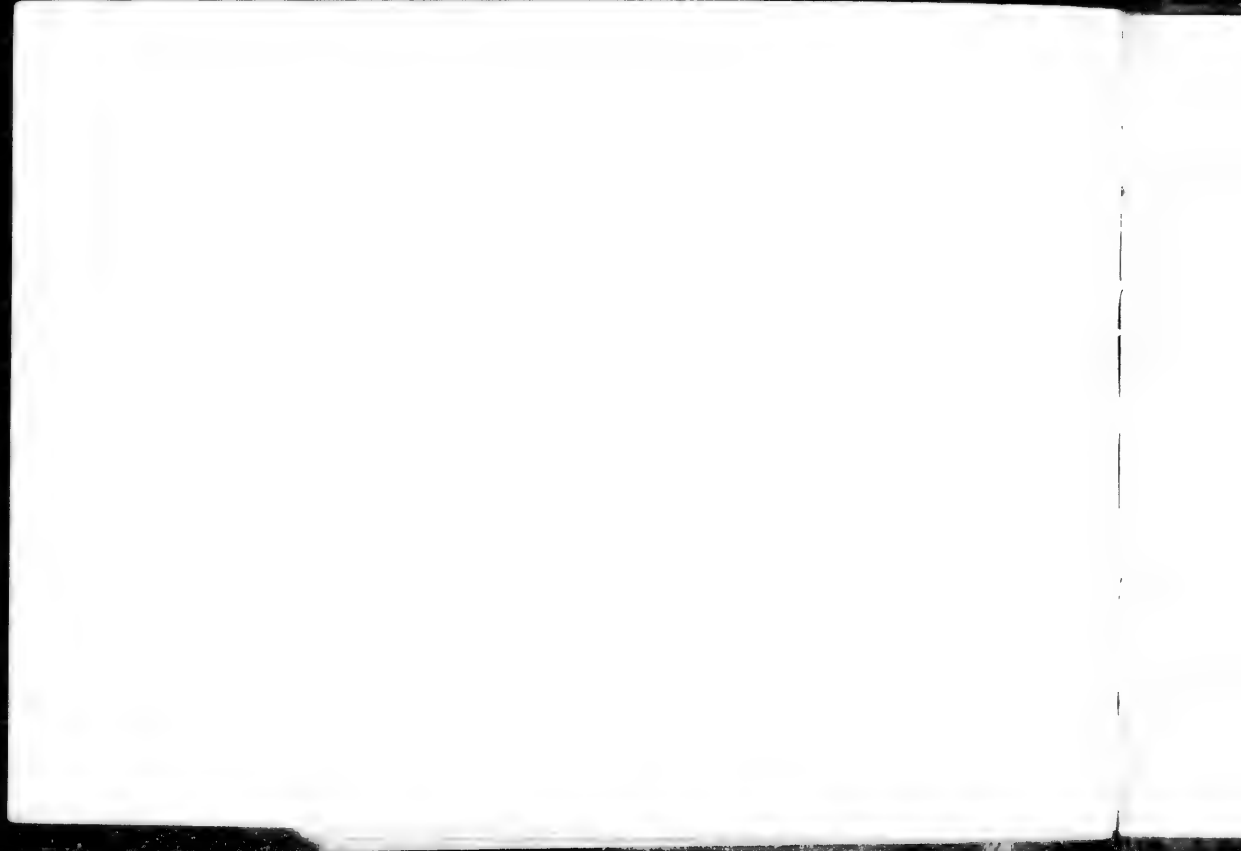
GROUP OF PEOPLE, MAYA, ST. JAVIER, ISLAND.





127. CAMP FREIGHT, 1893. BY VERRILL WILSON

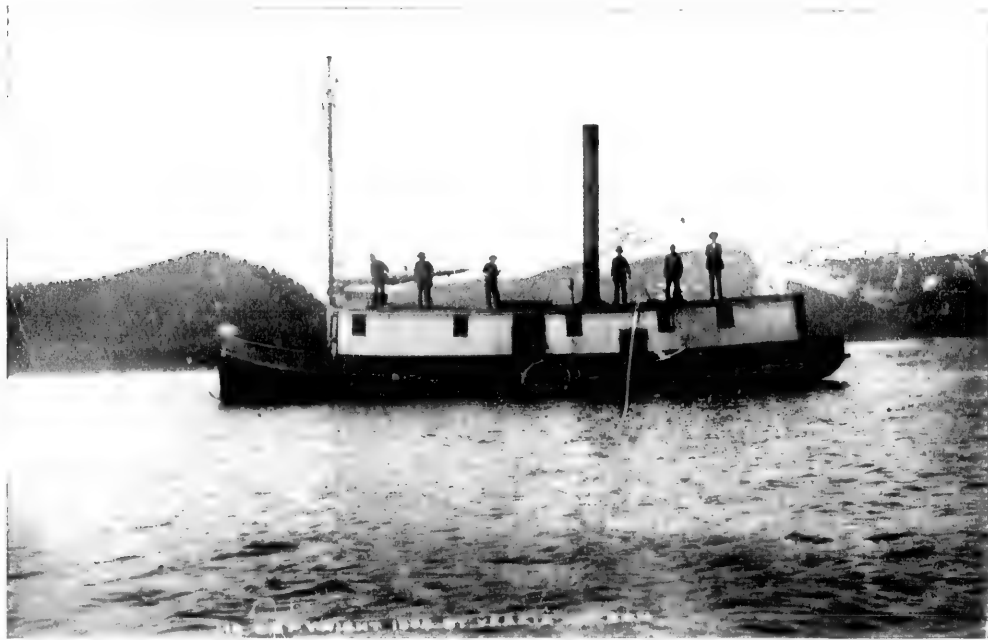
ESQUIMAUX HUTS ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND



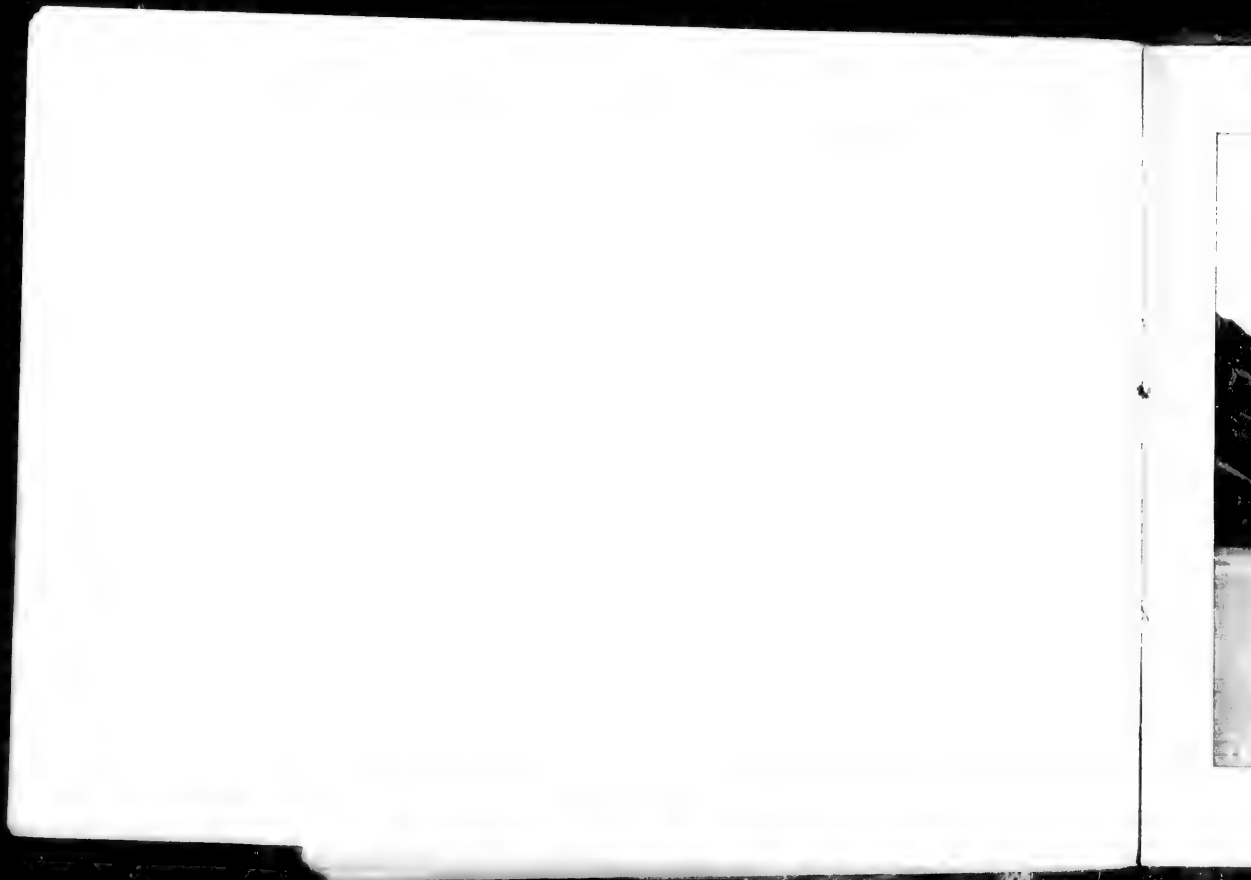


THE YOUNG DISHIEP AN INUIT MAIDEN.





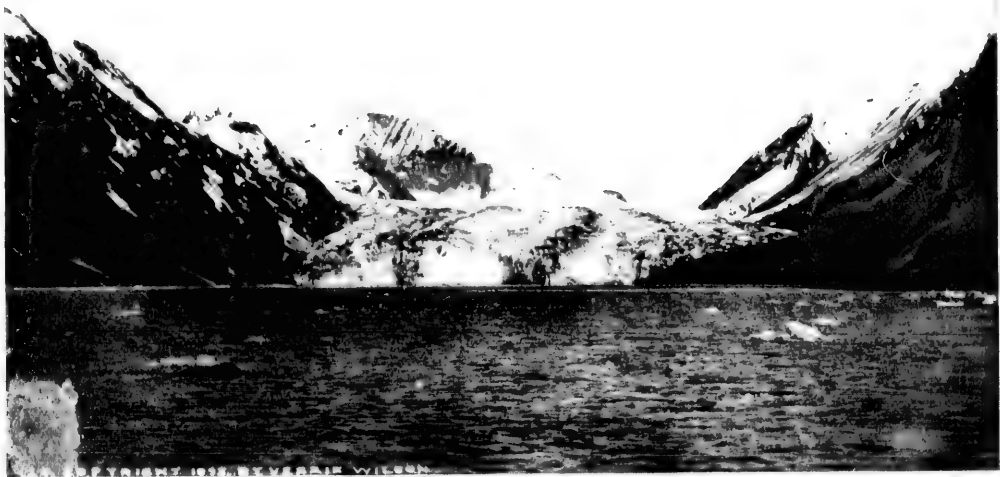
STEAMER SEAOLIN AT LITUYA BAY





GLACIER HEAD OF FOUL BAY, REYNOLDS, ALASKA, 1887.
THE MOST GLACIERED AREA IN THE WORLD.





GLACIER HEAD OF LIFAUYA BAY. Low slope. Extends to the sea a distance of fifty miles, then breaks in a perpendicular wall of ice three hundred feet high and eight miles broad.



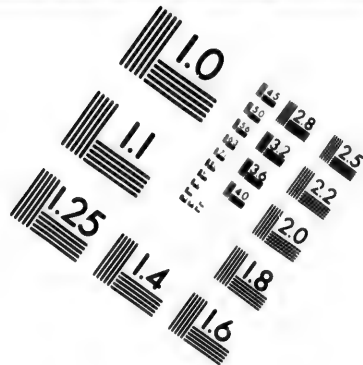
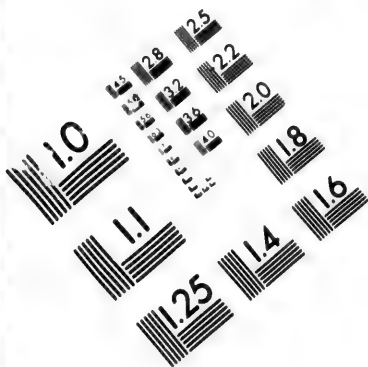
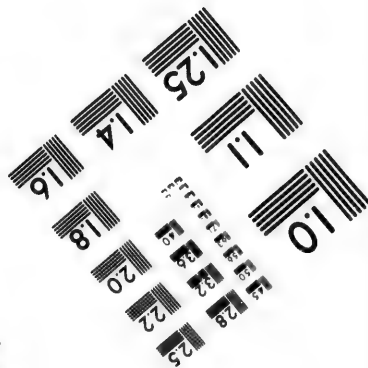
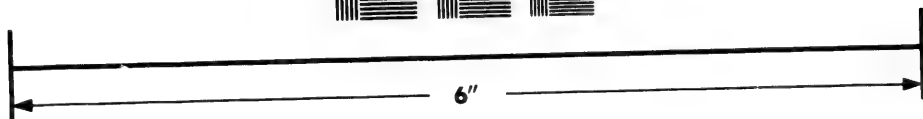
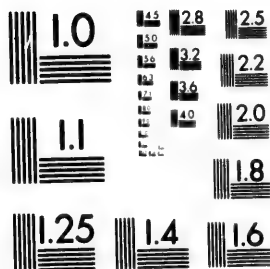


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



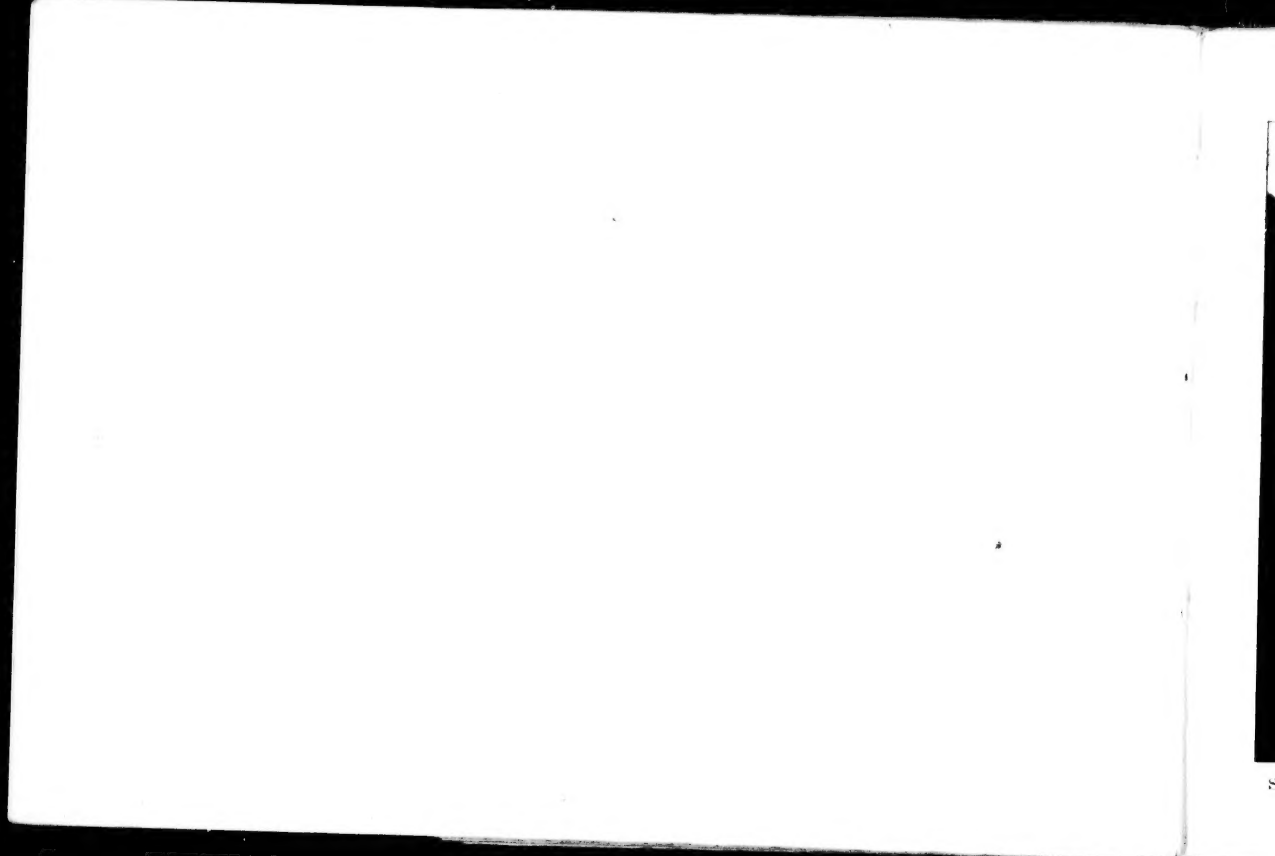
Photographic Sciences Corporation

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(716) 872-4503





GLACIER LITAUVA BAY. The greatest glacier region in the world is in Alaska, the land of paradoxes, where can be seen alongside of a giant glacier, flowers of almost endless variety in bloom.





SITKA, THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA. This ancient capital of the Romanoffs is still the seat of Territorial Government. The principal object of interest is the Greek Church, presided over by a native Indian priest.